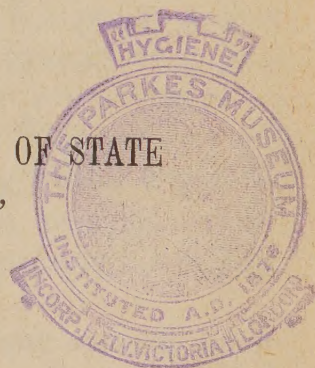


REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES
AND WORKSHOPS

TO
HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1880.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, for the year ended 31st October 1880.

Home Office, Whitehall,
10th January 1881.

SIR,

SOON after the presentation of my last report, dated 31st December 1879, the gloom which had spread itself over nearly every part of the United Kingdom begun gradually to disperse, and as the year advanced very considerable indications of returning activity were visible in all the principal industries of the country. This activity did not progress with increasing life, but, having raised hopes for a few months, gradually settled down to a position better decidedly than last year, in which slightly improved condition trade remains.

I quote from reports I have received from several members of the staff, and first from H.M. Superintending Inspector Coles upon the trade in Lancashire:—

Cotton Trade.

“There is an improvement in the cotton trade generally since I sent you in my report on the subject last year, and no doubt the abundant food-harvests of the year will give a great stimulus to the cotton as well as to other trades. Moreover, the exports of cotton goods to the East have of late greatly increased.

The subjoined share list of the Oldham Limited Liability Companies presents a much more cheerful view of the cotton trade than the one I sent you last year.

“Oldham Share Market.”

Name.	Amount per Share.	Paid up.	Last Div.	Selling Price.*	
	£	£	p.c.	s.	s. d
Abbey - - - - -	5	4	—	45	@ 50 d
Albert - - - - -	5	2 ³ / ₄	—	15	17 d
Alliance - - - - -	50	16 ¹ / ₂	—	£5	£7 d
Bankside - - - - -	5	3 ¹ / ₂	—	44	46 d
Belgian - - - - -	5	3	—	21	23 d
Borough - - - - -	5	3	5	3	2 p
Boundary - - - - -	5	5	6	13	15 d
Broadway - - - - -	5	4 ⁷ / ₈	—	35	37 d
Butler Green - - - - -	25	25	10	par	20 d
Cambridge - - - - -	5	4	—	18	20 d
Central - - - - -	5	3	7	12	10 p
Commercial - - - - -	5	3	—	24	26 d
Coldhurst (Old) - - - - -	5	4 ¹ / ₂	9	6	8 d
Coldhurst (New) - - - - -	5	4 ¹ / ₂	—	4	6 d
Croft Bank - - - - -	5	3	—	43	45 d

* p means premium and d means discount.

Name.	Amount per Share.	Paid up.	Last Div.	Selling Price.	
	£	£	p.c.	s.	s.
Crompton -	5	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	par	1 d
Equitable -	5	5	—	15	17 d
Gladstone -	5	5	—	54	56 d
Glodwick -	5	5	—	26	28 d
Green-lane -	50	50	20	280	240 p
Greenacres -	5	5	12	par	1 d
Grimshaw-lane -	100	80	15	280	240 p
Grosvenor -	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	18	20 d
Hathershaw -	5	4	6	6	8 d
Henshaw street -	5	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	—	14	18 d
Hey -	5	3	—	18	20 d
Higginshaw -	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	22 d
Hollinwood -	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	3 d
Honeywell -	6	5	8	3	5 p
Industry -	5	5	—	48	50 d
Junction -	100	50	20	£8	£6 p
Lancashire -	5	4	—	54	56 d
Lansdowne -	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	24	26 d
Lees Union -	10	7	—	65	70 d
Lime -	20	16	10	10 p	par
Livingstone -	5	2	10	par	1 d
Longfield -	5	5	—	30	32 d
Lowermoor -	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	45	50 d
Melbourne -	150	150	5	£60	£50 p
Moorfield -	5	4	10	5	3 p
Moss-lane -	10	5	10	7	9 d
New-Earth -	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	53	55 d
Northmoor -	5	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p	par
Oak -	5	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	par	1 d
Oldham Twist -	20	20	20	£6	£5 p
Park and Sandy-lane -	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	5 d
Parkside -	5	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 d
Phoenix -	5	3	—	24	26 d
Prince of Wales -	5	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10 p
Quick Edge -	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	19	21 d
Ridgefield -	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	16	18 d
Royton -	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	6 p
Shaw -	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	1 p
Shiloh -	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	5	3 p
Small-brook -	5	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	8 d
Stanley -	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	16	18 d
Star -	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	5 p
Stock-lane -	5	2	10	3	1 p
Sun-Mill -	5	5	18	5	3 p
Swan -	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	8 d
Thornham -	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	18	20 d
United -	5	3	5	3	1 p
Werneth -	5	—	10	4	3 p
Westwood -	5	—	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	14 p
West End -	10	5	—	17	19 d
Woodstock -	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	28	30 d

“Wool.

“The woollen trade has improved within the last few months, the price of wool having hardened.

“The woollen export trade figures well in the Board of Trade returns for September. The total quantity of woollen cloths of all kinds exported during September last amounted to 4,716,700 yards against 4,172,100 yards in September 1879, and 3,856,700 yards in September 1878.

“Silk.

“The few silk mills that remain in my district (for the trade has nearly died out) are busier than they were at this time last

year. The price of silk is low, and, owing to the consequent cheapness of silk goods, speculators are buying up freely against the time when a rise may take place.

“Iron.”

“The iron trade in my district is depressed. The American orders which were coming in at this time last year have in a great measure ceased.

“The engineering and coal trade are bad, and this acts prejudicially on the iron trade.

“The ‘Colliery Guardian’ of 15th of October, however, observes:—‘The present lull in the market is attributable to ‘over production, but there can be no doubt that the market will ‘soon revive, as there are so many indications of restored confidence, and of a demand for all classes of goods in the production ‘of which local iron is used very largely.’

“Cotton Machinery.”

“The cotton machinery makers are, I believe, very busy, especially on foreign orders.

“Brick, Tile, and Slate Trades.”

“The brick and tile trades (excepting the ornamental parts), as also the slate trade in North Wales, are in a very depressed condition.

“Building some two or three years ago, was overdone, and is now very quiet. Consequently the demand for these articles has fallen off.

H.M. Inspector Hoare, having charge of Salford, Oldham, &c., reports as follows:—

“The principal trade is the manufacture of cotton, and its kindred trades, dyeing, bleaching, machine making, &c., &c.

“At the commencement of the year ended the 31st October 1880, a sudden rush of good trade broke in on the district, and manufacturers quickly began to shake off the gloom produced by a protracted period of disastrously bad trade.

“The price of many shares in the Cotton Spinning Companies rapidly rose from 50 to 60 per cent. discount to par. and a premium, this improvement has, however, not continued, and during the past six months there has been a considerable falling off in profits, but a cheerful feeling remains.

“Operatives’ wages were increased by 5 per cent in April, but on their attempting to obtain a second increase under threats of a strike, they were forced to withdraw, as the masters clearly showed the state of the cotton trade did not warrant a second increase.

“Some machine makers are busy on foreign orders, this will arise from the probability of Russia levying heavier duties after the end of the present year.

"The flax, wool, and paper trades in this district remain dull, and full time is the exception in the two former.

"A considerable spurt has taken place in the fustian cutting trade, owing to improvements in the weaving and dyeing of cotton velvets. These velvets are now brought to a great state of perfection, being little inferior in appearance to silk velvet.

"The building trade remains exceedingly bad, and bricks are cheaper than for 20 years past, being less than half the price they were in 1875.

"I believe that year by year larger quantities and better quality of mineral waters, and temperance drinks are manufactured, though alas, intemperance still continues rampant in the manufacturing towns in South Lancashire."

There has been a marked improvement in the iron trade during the year. The following extract from Ryland's Iron Trade Circular shows the great increase in the number of furnaces in blast in the four months from Nov. 1879 to March 1880:—

BRITISH BLAST FURNACES.

"The *Iron Trade Circular (Ryland's)*, Birmingham, contains the following particulars respecting the blast furnaces of the United Kingdom, built and in blast on March 31st, 1880. Corrected from information received direct from the furnaces.

Summary of Furnaces in the United Kingdom.

	Built.		In blast.		Increase.
	Nov. 13, 1879.	Mar. 31, 1880.	Nov. 13, 1879.	Mar. 31, 1880.	
ENGLAND.					
Cumberland - -	53	53	31	44	13
Derbyshire - -	53	55	31	41	10
Durham - - -	61	61	18	23	5
Gloucestershire - -	9	9	2	2	0
Hampshire - - -	1	1	0	0	0
Lincolnshire - -	21	18	13	16	3
Lancashire - - -	52	51	36	40	4
Northamptonshire -	23	23	14	17	3
Northumberland - -	4	4	1	4	3
Staffordshire, South	143	142	35	63	28
„ North - - -	40	40	23	27	4
Somersetshire - - -	1	1	0	0	0
Shropshire - - -	24	25	7	12	5
Wiltshire - - -	7	7		2	0
Yorkshire, West Riding -	48	48		33	10
„ North Riding -	100	100	7	80	9
	640	638	307	404	97
WALES.					
North - - -	11	10	2	7	5
South - - -	148	149	54	71	17
SCOTLAND					
	151	151	95	117	22
Total - -	950	948	458	599	141

Increase in the number in blast since last return, November 13, 1879, 141.

“CUMBERLAND (13).—Cumberland Iron, Mining, and Smelting Company, 1; Lonsdale Hematite Iron and Steel Company, 1; Lowther Hematite Iron Company, Limited, 2; Parton Hematite Iron Company, Limited, 2; Solway Hematite Iron Company, 1; Workington Hematite Iron and Steel Company, 4; Distington Iron Company, 2.

“DERBYSHIRE (10).—Awsorth Iron Company, 2; Appleby, F. R., and Co.,*; Butterley Company, 1; Denby Iron Company, 2; Erewash Valley Iron Company, 2; Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company, 2; Stanton Ironworks Company, 1; Staveley Coal and Iron Company, 1.

“DURHAM (5).—Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., Witton Park, 1; Carlton Iron Company, 1; Consett Iron Company, 1; Watson, Ripling, and Company, 1; Weardale Iron and Coal Company, Limited, Tudhoe, 1.

“LINCOLNSHIRE (3).—Frodingham Iron Company, 1; Lincolnshire Iron Smelting Company, 1; North Lincolnshire Iron Company, 1.

“LANCASHIRE (4).—Barrow Hematite Steel Company, 1; North Lonsdale Iron and Steel Company, 1, and 1 built; Wigan, Coal and Iron Company, 2.

“NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (3).—Buttin, Thomas, and Company, 1; Hunsbury Hill Coal and Iron Company, 2.

“NORTHUMBERLAND (3).—Armstrong, Sir W. G., and Company, 1; Bell Brothers, Walker, 2.

“SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE (28).—Bagnall, J., and Sons, 2; Jones, David, and Sons, 1; Sparrow, W. and J. S., and Company, 1; Tame Iron Company, 2; Whitehouse, H. B., and Sons, 1; Dudley, Earl, New Level, 1; Bradley, J., and Company, 1; Cockrane and Company, 2; Holcroft, James, Old Level, 1; Matthews, W., and Company, Corbyn's Hall, 1; New British Iron Company, 2; Dudley, Earl, Conygre, 1; Rounds Brothers, 1; Roberts, J. and S., 2; Stour Valley Iron Company, 1; Firmstone, H. O., 1; Addenbrook, Smith, and Company, 1; Swan Iron Company 1; Groucott, Samuelson and Sons, 1; Rose, David, Moxley, 1; Pelsall Coal and Iron Company, 1; Thomas, G. and R., 1; Willenhall Furnace Company, 1; Phillips and McEwen, 1.

“NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE (5).—Chatterley Iron Company, 1; Goldendale Iron Company, 1; Kinnersley and Company, 2; Stanier and Company, 1.

“SHROPSHIRE (5).—Foster, W. O., 1; Lillieshall Company, 2; Madeley Wood Company, 2.

“YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) (10).—Aireside Hematite Company, Limited, 2; Farnley Iron Company, 1; Newton, Chambers, and Company, 2; Parkgate Iron Company, 4; West Yorkshire Iron and Coal Company, 1.

“YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) (9).—Bolckow, Vaughan, and Company, South Bank, 2; Cockrane and Company, 1; The Cargo

Fleet Iron Company, 1; Downey and Company, 2; Hopkins, Gilkes, and Company, 2; Stevenson, Jacques, and Company, 1; Samuelson, B., and Company, 0.

"NORTH WALES (5).—Brymbo Iron Company, 1; New British Iron Company, 1; Sparrow, J., and Son, 1; Mostyn Coal and Iron Company, 2.

"SOUTH WALES (17).—Amman Iron Company, 1; Booker, T. W., and Company, liquidation, 1; Crawshay Brothers, Cyfarthfa, 3; Crawshay Brothers, Ynysfach, 3; Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company, 3; Nantyglo and Blaina Ironworks Company, 1; Rhymney Iron Company, Limited, 4; Tredegar Iron Company, Limited, 3; Swansea Blast Furnace Company, 2.

"SCOTLAND (22).—Eglington Iron Company, 5; Dalmellington Iron Company, 2; Merry and Cunninghame, 2; W. Baird and Company, 4; Coltness Iron Company, 1; W. Dixon, 2; James Dunlop and Company, 2; Monkland Iron and Coal Company, 1; Shots Iron Company, 2; Summerlee Iron Company, 1.

"Decrease in the number built since last return, November 13, 1879 - - - - - 2

"Furnaces preparing to start - - - - - 11

"Glover, I. and A., 1; Weardale Iron and Coal Company, Towlaw, 2; Buttin, Thomas, and Company, 1; Lilleshall Company, 1; Downey and Company, 1; James Dunlop and Company, 1; Heyford Iron Company, 1; Walsall Iron Company, 1; Bagnall, C. and T., 1; Patent Nut and Bolt Company, 1.

"Furnaces being built - - - - - 7

"Checkland and Fisher, 1; Islip Iron Company, 2; Granville, Earl, 1; Lowther Hematite Iron Company, 1; Samuelson, B., and Company, 1; Eglington Iron Company, 1.

"New Furnaces, built - - - - - 13

"Distington Iron Company, 2; Awsworth Iron Company, 2; Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Company, 1; North Lonsdale Iron and Steel Company, 1; Lilleshall Company, 1; Addie, Rob, and Son, Langloan, 1; Ebbw Vale Company, 3; Swansea Blast Furnace Company, 2.

"Furnaces pulled down - - - - - 15

"Workington Hematite Iron and Steel Company, 2; Appleby, F. R., and Company, 1; Willingsworth Iron Company, 1; Dawes, W. H., 3; Barrow Hematite Steel Company, 2; New British Iron Company, 1; Eglington Iron Company, 1 (new one being built); Nantyglo and Blaina, 4.

"Furnaces blown out - - - - - 2

"Onions, E., 1 (repairing); Appleby, F. R. and Company, 1.

The miscellaneous metal trades of the Midland counties have partaken of the general improvement.

H.M. Inspector Bowling reports as follows of Birmingham and its neighbourhood :—

"I am able to report that during the year there has been a steady, though not a largely developed, improvement in almost all the trades carried on in this district, and I do not anticipate any exceptional amount of distress among the working classes during the present winter.

"It is always a healthy sign in this town when, after a period of depression, the jewellery trade experiences a revival, as, the articles manufactured being purely luxuries, this trade is the first to feel bad times and the last to recover from them. I am thankful to say that during the last few months there has been a marked increase in the activity of the jewellery trade, and though this is most noticeable in articles of silver, this may be attributed as much to the caprice of fashion as to the comparative cheapness of the metal. To give you some idea of the development of this branch of industry, I am credibly informed, and my own observation goes far to confirm the statement, that silver bracelets are at the present time being turned out in Birmingham at the rate of 10,000 a week.

"*Brass Foundries.*—There has been a fair amount of activity in these trades, the chandelier and lamp-fittings departments have been well supplied with orders. The cabinet and builder's brass foundries have been quieter owing to a dullness in the building trade.

"*Engineers and Ironfounders* have had a bad year; in the early part there was a slight stir owing to South African orders for engines, &c., some of which were to find their way into Zululand, but the renewed troubles in this part of the world have put a temporary check to the demand.

"These trades, as well as some branches of the brass foundry trade, have not yet recovered from the effects of over-shipping in previous years, and are suffering, as far as foreign demand is concerned, from the heavy stocks remaining on hand in the markets, and it is too early yet to feel the effects of a comparatively good harvest on the home demand.

"*The Flint Glass Trade.*—This trade has been suffering much from the effects of foreign competition. Great efforts are being made to regain our position, and as both masters and men seem prepared to meet this competition by making mutual concessions, we may hope soon to see better times.

"*Tin-Plate.*—There are some interesting points in reference to this trade to which it may be worth while drawing attention. In the export of tin plates from this country there has been during the last nine months a considerable increase as compared with the corresponding period in 1879. The returns show that in 1880 tin plates were exported to the amount of 3,422,827l., while in 1879 the amount was only 2,496,395l. This must be accounted for by the rapid development of the manufacture of articles of tin plate in our colonies and in America, to which parts of the world these plates are largely sent; and the question arises are we ever likely to regain the tinned holloware manufacture as far as foreign demand is concerned? Another point worth noting in this manufacture is this,—that owing to the cost of freightage and duties levied, both

in foreign and colonial markets, it is becoming more and more the practice to export the separate stamped parts which are afterwards put together abroad. In these instances the inference is that our labour market must suffer, while foreign and colonial labour is fostered.

"*The Button Trade* has shown a general improvement, and this has been noticeable in the more ornamental and less useful class of buttons, testifying again to the fact that the community at large has money to spare for the purchase of other things than the necessities of life. In this trade, however, as in the jewellery trade, it should be remarked that, owing to competition, the prices are so low that production in any but large quantities yields no profit, in fact, the same may be said generally with regard to trade in my district, and while work is found to be fairly plentiful, manufacturers are not yet reaping much benefit from it.

"Before leaving the subject of the button trade it may be well to state that, owing to foreign competition, the glass button manufacture in this district has almost ceased to exist.

"*The Gun Trade* is not largely carried on in my district, but I am informed that in sporting guns the trade has shown a decided improvement, not only in the demand for the home but also for the foreign markets, especially American. It may be generally said, therefore, with regard to manufacturing industries in my district during the year ended Oct. 31st 1880, that the amount of work done has been considerably in excess of the previous year, but that prices remain in most cases so low that manufacturers are not likely to speak yet with much elation as to the improvement in their position."

The very important industries of Staffordshire are thus reported upon by H.M. Inspector Cramp:—

"With respect to the trade of the district I am glad to be able to report a general improvement as compared with this time last year.

"The china and earthenware trade of the Staffordshire potteries has, on the whole, been fair during the past year. The following table, copied from the '*Staffordshire Advertiser*,' shows the value of china and earthenware exported to the countries named in the nine months ending September:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£	£	£
To Germany - - - -	34,799	29,714	31,395
To France - - - -	68,915	58,956	61,113
To United States - - -	414,404	493,824	692,798
To Brazil - - - -	85,966	81,250	89,820
To British North America - -	68,807	46,840	60,193
To British India - - -	78,300	65,338	83,500
To Australia - - - -	143,667	177,985	119,601
To other countries - - -	365,732	346,478	335,234
	1,260,590	1,300,385	1,473,654

The principal feature of interest in this table is the large increase of exports to the United States. Notwithstanding the great development of the earthenware manufacture in the United States—it is said that there are now 800 potteries there—and in spite of the cost of carriage and the heavy duties, Staffordshire makers have sent more goods to America during the last year than for a considerable period. The United States Consul for the Potteries furnishes statistics from which it appears that for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880, the declared value of goods sent from that district to America amounted to 761,090*l.* as compared with 533,329*l.* in the previous year, the increase amounting to no less than 227,761*l.* It is further demonstrated by the fact that the numbers of packages shipped from Liverpool to America, from January 1 to October 26, 1880, was 83,357, compared with 62,362 in the corresponding 10 months of 1879, for the whole of which year the number of packages was only 75,701. The home trade in china and earthenware has not yet shown much improvement, and low prices prevent the business done from being very profitable.

“The iron trade had a brisk time in the summer, but is now dull again, and very few of the iron mills are working full time.

“The silk trade of Leek and Congleton has not yet shared in the general improvement. The manufacturers in the former town complain that the manufacturers of Bradford buy silk waste at Leek and elsewhere, and by processes of cleaning, spinning, and gassing, instead of throwing and twisting, produce a sewing silk which, although not so good as the Leek silk twist, yet answers the purpose and beats the other out of the market. It is simply a question of adaptability of machinery and material.

“The boot and shoe trade of Stafford and Stone has been fairly good during the past year.

“Altogether trade matters have improved and look hopeful for the future.”

In consequence of some representations which came to my notice of the condition of the brickmaking and of the unhealthiness of the chemical works of South Staffordshire, I requested H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp to make a special inquiry into the circumstances of both these industries.

I had visited some of the brickworks at Oldbury with Mr. Blenkinsopp during the autumn, and undoubtedly there is much at the first blush to contrast unfavourably with most other occupations, but the surrounding incidents have a very important influence in determining the character and appropriateness of work.

The method of brickmaking carried on in the Oldbury district is as follows:—

Strictly speaking the raw material is not clay, nor is it blue, it is simply the colour of dirt. Marl and stones are hauled by steam power from a quarry to the top of the

engine house, and then tilted into the pug mill, where they are ground and mixed with water to the consistency of clay.

Up to this point, only male labour has been employed; females do most of the subsequent work. They are commonly known as "brick-kiln wenches," but their technical occupations are those of "moulders, clay carriers, and carriers off." In what is called "odd stuff" making, the moulder is a man, because the clay is worked in a stiffer condition, and a greater amount of momentary strength is necessary. In what is called "slop brickmaking," in which greater quickness and dexterity is required, the moulder is a woman. In both cases women are employed as clay carriers and carriers off. The clay, being delivered from the pug mill, is carried by the carriers to the moulder's bench, where the bricks are made. The work is carried on under cover, in sheds with flues under the flooring to dry the bricks independently of the weather, and thus the industry goes on throughout the year. The bricks when made are carried off and placed upon the flue floors to dry.

The women are clad in coarse clothing, but apparently suitable for the wet and disagreeable work in which they are engaged. They are generally also barefooted. They are a robust, hardy set of women, not given to pick their words, but not uncivil after their fashion. Although brick-making is not an occupation in which one desires to see women employed, yet, looking at the neighbourhood in which it is carried on, the absence of any more appropriate employment for them, and the demand for labour in those brick kilns, it is only natural to find them eager to obtain employment of a rough though severe nature, which, possibly in other localities would be in the hands of men.

As to the condition of these women, Mr. Blenkinsopp sends me some very interesting details; he says, referring to the weight of clay carried by the women:—

"It has been stated that the women carry each journey from the pug mill to the moulder's bench $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of clay, but I do not believe it is nearly so much. We can better get at the total weight of clay carried during the day's work. The weight of a brick when first made may vary at different works, it may be taken at $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

"The number of bricks made at each table will vary a little, and the amount of clay a girl carries will depend on the distance she has to bring it. If the distance is very short a girl will carry enough clay to make 2,500 bricks. Consequently she carries over 11 tons of clay in a day. In some works where the distance is greater two clay carriers are employed to each table.

I can give an instance where 3,000 bricks are made at each table, and each girl carries clay for 1,500 bricks; we will suppose an equal division of labour, consequently each girl carries about seven tons of clay. They have to travel an average of 40 yards each way, that is 80 yards each journey. They have also to pick up from the floor and place on a barrow nearly the same number of dried bricks (the moulder is supposed to move a few, or the carrier off may help a little), and supposing the bricks when dried to be lighter, still about five tons will have to be lifted. Consequently, it is clear that each clay carrier carries or lifts about 12 tons a day. And this, too, in a little over seven hours. She earns 2s. 3d. a day, and the moulder (a woman) 4s. 6d.; a little less on Saturday, as usually only 2,000 bricks are made that day. Probably brickmaking fell into the hands of women partly because the masters at one time got wages down very low, and then as collieries were opened the men obtained better work. But when once women got established it became difficult to find men moulders.

“Some women have been known to make 4,000 bricks in one day, and I doubt whether a single man could be found to make so many, I mean of course of equal quality. No doubt brickmaking is dirty work for women; no one would like to recommend it; but still there is much improvement since the Factory Act was put fairly in force. A change for the better has taken place since the time my last report was published, about 1876. We no longer see wretched little girls of 10 to 13 toiling under heavy loads and getting stunted in growth. In many brickworks the clay is now wheeled by men from the mill to the table, though I am sorry to find that some makers, after trying this experiment, have returned to the system of clay carriers. Of course some brickworks are badly conducted, generally when the master is perhaps stingy or unsteady or idle.

“In these the worst type of brickmaking women and the lowest class of men find a place, but there is no reason why a brick-yard should be worse conducted than many other places. Some are well managed, and the girls are well looked after, and in many cases the girls are not half so rough as they look. Some masters have made their girls come back to work late at night, and also on Sunday mornings to “tap” and turn up the bricks. This is not necessary and is much to be deprecated. Some cases of this sort were taken for prosecution and fines inflicted, but I doubt whether the practice is altogether stopped. I understand that the latest brickmaking machines are likely to be a success, if so, they will greatly tend to improve and lighten female labour. Much as I dislike to see girls doing this dirty work, still it cannot be done away with all at once, and we must be satisfied with the improvement that is certainly gradually taking place.

With respect to chemical works the case is somewhat different. In these works no women are employed, and but very few boys, and these latter are employed generally in

the packing room outside the influence of deleterious fumes, or contact with injurious materials. Here, it is not a question of severe and inappropriate work, but whether the employment itself exposes men to disease, and premature decay, and whether ample and sufficient means are adopted to lessen or entirely to prevent the evils which if no precautions are taken will inevitably ensue.

In Oldbury there are the following works dealing with the chemicals :—

A vitriol factory.

A tar distillery.

An alkali and brimstone work.

A sulphur and copper work.

At my request Mr. Blenkinsopp has made a very full inquiry, more especially into the question of the unhealthiness of the employment at the sulphur and copper works, of which the following is a report :—

“The process in the copper works is, as far as I understand, much as follows: Copper pyrites come from their mines in Spain, and are burnt at Chances’ Works to get the vitriol out. The burnt ashes are then taken to the copper companies and spread out in sheds with salt, then ground and put into furnaces where the copper is converted into chloride of copper and the sulphur into sulphate of soda. The gas that comes off (hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid) is taken into condensers connected with the chimneys. The copper then is taken to washing tanks and the liquid is treated with scrap iron to throw down the copper in a metallic form. This precipitate is then washed, and this is the dirtiest part of the whole process. The work does not affect the teeth, the complexion, or the hair. If a man is not cleanly, and if while his hands are wet with copper liquid he were to rub and scratch his head, his hair might be slightly dyed, but there are buckets of water in every department for the men to wash their hands. There is nothing in the nature of the work that necessarily injures the system. The chief sickness at these works is a certain amount of chest disease, but the manager considers that this is more of the nature of common colds arising from the heat and draughts, and one certifying surgeon states that he has attended the men at Muntz’s copper works at West Bromwich for 11 years without observing any injurious effects; I believe, however, that copper smelters do in some cases suffer from bronchial irritation, which another certifying surgeon considers is caused by the sulphuric acid and the arsenic in the smoke. The amount of arsenic given off at the Oldbury Copperworks averages 1 per cent. The death rate at these works is not extreme, and some men have worked ever since the factory was started in 1864.

“There can be no doubt that chemical works have an injurious effect on vegetation. When I lived at West Bromwich I have myself observed the effect on plants in gardens when the wind was

in a certain quarter, blowing from the direction of Oldbury, and sometimes you can smell the stuff at a considerable distance. Chemical fumes would affect clothes if long exposed to their influence, but I doubt whether the clothes the women put out to dry are long enough exposed to get injury. The fumes also destroy metal work near them. There have been many complaints against the Oldbury works, and I believe that at the present time certain manufacturers are accused of turning some of their refuse into the canal, and thus damaging the boilers in other factories which draw water from the canal. But there is nothing in phosphorus alone that would destroy clothes and metal as has been stated. It is the combination of chloride, hydrochloric acid, and sulphuric acid given off by the various works that is destructive.

“We know, however, there is such a thing as phosphorus disease which affects the jaws in a horrible manner. The teeth do become loose, the jaw ulcerated, the sufferer has great constitutional debility, and in some cases the jaw bone is destroyed. A report on this disease was published by Dr. Bristowe many years ago. Dr. Ballard also would no doubt give some information.

“But I thought I had better obtain exact particulars, so I went to see Dr. Wynne Thomas, Paradise Street, Birmingham, who kindly examined his notes of the time he visited the Oldbury phosphorus works. In 1871 there were a few cases, one a very bad one. The firm were anxious to do all in their power, and engaged Dr. Thomas to visit their works periodically, which he did for about two and a half years. As there were no more cases the men would not come up to have their mouths examined, and the doctor’s visits were stopped. From that time till this year there has been no case. A few months ago a man was affected. He is a foreman over the labourers, and did not absolutely work in the phosphorus, so it is difficult to see how he got the disease. He sat in a little office where there would be phosphorus vapour around, and it is supposed he became affected by constantly putting his pen in his mouth. He at once was sent into the country, and was well in seven weeks, the firm paid his wages while he was away. He is now quite well, has returned to his work, and has not lost a single tooth. I have consulted the local doctors, relieving officer, &c., as well as Dr. Thomas, and the result is that I can hear of only seven cases in 29 years. One was in 1866. This man still lives in Oldbury, and has applied lately at the phosphorus works for employment. Five in 1871, one a bad case where the man lost his lower jaw, two were slight, and the other two doubtful. This year, as I stated, there has been one case. Of these men three are still at work, and a fourth has applied for re-employment.

“As there have been so few cases the firm have not made any special arrangements for washing, &c., except that in the department (the drawing shed) where the phosphorus is absolutely handled there are buckets of soda and water for the men to wash their hands in. As regards a statement that the men continually smell, this is denied by the men themselves. One member of the firm, who is himself a practical chemist, says, ‘the phosphorus odour is very persistent and hangs about the clothes for some

‘time, but it is a perfect piece of nonsense to say that it gets ‘into the system in such a way as to affect the Sunday clothes.’ In the drawing-shed the men all look strong and healthy. One said he had worked in that very department for 26 years, and had not been ill more than two months altogether; another said he had worked there 22 years, and had not even had two months’ illness. Phosphorus oxidises so quickly on exposure that it very soon ceases to be real phosphorus, and when a man has washed his hands, hair, beard, &c., and put on fresh clothes, he would not smell of phosphorus. Setting aside bricklayers and a few others there are about 263 men at this factory, and of these 170 have worked here over five years, a large majority over 10 years, and many even 26, 30, 35 years. The disease seems to be rather peculiar; for instance, some of the men have dinner round an open fireplace in the drawing-shed without any injurious effect, yet, as I before stated, the case this year was that of a sort of foreman in an office. There can be no unreported cases, for there is a sick fund at the factory, and a man would only be too glad to claim sick money. Also, since the slight outbreak in 1871, the firm have given orders to the foreman that the slightest sign of phosphorus disease is to be reported at once. The best preventive of this disease, and also of injury in other chemical works, is cleanliness on the part of the men. One certifying surgeon says, ‘work and be clean’ is the chief maxim. Another certifying surgeon recommends that the men be told not to eat fats. The sheds where they work should be, and generally are, well ventilated. I understand that in some parts of Germany all persons to be employed in phosphorus works are medically examined, and those with bad teeth rejected at once. The wages at the phosphorus works are not unduly high, so as to tempt men to expose themselves to risk, nor is there any difficulty in getting men to work.

Two other industries have been reported upon specially, the sweating tailors of the East End, and the dressmakers of the West End of the Metropolis, they offer a strange contrast, the squalor of Whitechapel and Shoreditch, and the surroundings of St. George’s and St. James’s; and they alike demand our intervention in many cases to rouse, if not to create, a sense of the responsibility which rests upon those who employ numbers of young persons and women in ill-arranged and unsuitable rooms for long continued hours. H.M. Inspector Lakeman thus describe the sweating system as it now exists in the East End of the Metropolis:—

“Heretofore I do not think that the East End sweating system has been alluded to in your reports; and as we have striven to introduce the Act of 1878, to the occupiers of this trade, I propose to show what are the causes operating against our success.

“You will remember that during discussions in the House of Commons upon the Factory Bill of 1878, the East End sweaters

were alluded to as a class deserving special consideration, the London Press also described the trade in terms of sympathy, and, as it has been my lot to work amongst these people for nearly three years, I thought that my experience would not be inopportune, since special notice has been taken of this trade by those who would scarcely be supposed to know of its existence, but whose opinions may be strengthened by the facts of an Inspector of factories.

"The race of sweaters is perpetuated by the immigration of Poles, Bohemians, Austrians, Germans, Belgians, Dutch, Russians, Swedes, and a few Swiss to London.

"As a rule they are males, and come over without funds, and attach themselves to a fellow countryman, a sweater, who undertakes to board, lodge, and educate them in expectancy of payment.

"In a few months these new comers will have learned the art of doing one particular work, and are then eligible for the receipt of wages.

"A bill for costs incurred is presented, and under an arrangement a fixed sum is deducted weekly, and the balance, if any, is handed over, until the bonds of servitude are released by the giving up of the agreement.

"The female workers are generally London Jewesses, and are in the proportion of seven to three of the men, having been brought up to this trade, they earn constant wages, and are more independent in will than the men who cannot work unless the sewing machine precedes them. The females come late and work late just as they please, but yet they do not allow the week to pass without doing as much work as it pleases the occupier to take in for the week.

"I consider that there are 2,000 occupiers of workshops in east of London, each employing an average of eight, and when so large a number depend solely upon this trade, it is not to be wondered at that in slack times there is keen competition for work, when in fair times there is a superabundant supply of labour.

"The payment for completed work does not appear to be regulated by any standard agreed upon by clothier and sweater, the latter has to yield to a potent factor in the settlement of price, and in proportion as this force is adopted by the clothier, so does he week by week determine the price, not of wages, for no element of wages appears in the business. On the one hand is the capitalist, the merchant clothier, on the other the sweater, between whom there is not one atom of sympathy, no moral basis whereon the relation of employer and employed should rest.

"But as to the workers, the sweater pays each a fixed wage per day. First man presser gets, 4s.; first machine hand, 3s. 6d.; she will braid, button hole and finish; ordinary machine hand, 3s.; and whatever is left after payment of wages, the sweater gets.

"Workshops are generally small, overcrowded, very dirty, overheated, badly ventilated, and when half a dozen gas burners are alight for five or six hours in a 12-foot square room one can imagine that the term 'sweater' is not inappropriate.

“Until the passing of the last Act inspection made no great impression upon these people, for really the old Workshop Act of 1867 was not strong enough to touch them, but the direct application of the present Act may by-and-bye do some good.

“Abstract and forms have been taken to them, filled up for them, and explained; the privileges given to Jews have also been explained, and the special paper prepared by you thereon distributed; the overtime provisions have also been pointed out, as well as the sect 15. exempting women from the operation of the Act to a large degree; night visits have been made, followed after repeated previous warnings by heavy penalties from prosecutions, and yet these people will work inordinate hours. They are bound to a system that excludes freedom, and from long habit it seems impossible to move them out of it.

“The London men are beginning to see that our endeavours to reduce hours of work are in their favour, that a general adoption of fixed hours would improve their positions, but to attempt to reason with a foreign Jew is useless. The answer one gets is, ‘Who pay these vomans, who pay my rent, who buy me bread, ‘you not goot for me. I vont do it, you bad man’s to me,’ &c., and so they believe that under the system by which payment for work is made, we are by our interference preventing them from paying their way. On Fridays the completed work is to be taken back to the warehouses, therefore on Thursday nights the bulk of the work must be finished, and if a sweater has undertaken to do more than he could by fair working during the week his hands would work throughout the night of Thursday rather than not complete their task, because a fine per garment is levied upon the sweater by the clothier for all that is not finished as per promise, and as wages are paid on Fridays the women do not object to work late on Thursdays, so as to enable the occupier to draw his full amount, as much for their benefit as his own.

“If one questions these females, they all say that they do not like to work late at night, but that they must do so to live; they will tell you that sometimes they begin at 8 a.m, 9 a.m, 10 a.m.; some have household duties to perform, and cannot leave home earlier; but when we find hundreds of neatly clad, respectably mannered girls in mantle manufactory workshops, who do not earn more than 15s., 18s., to 20s. a week, with hours strictly confined to the terms of the Act, how can we accept with confidence the statements of the Jewish girls, who being young must, of course, receive partial support from their parents.

“There is always a superabundance of labour to meet even the active wants of the merchant clothiers, and to this fact I attribute the second of the evils under which workers groan. The exclusiveness of the trade forbids that healthy competition with other trades for employment. A Jewish fur hand remain one, so does a tailoring girl, she knows one master and remains with him, but a Gentile worker can seek for fresh employment in many kindred occupations, and is therefore free to act upon her own resolves. The men seem to me degraded in form and expression; their whole lives are spent in these horrid work rooms; they look

like slaves, semiclad ; and generally smoking in an atmosphere vitiated as afore described. One is much struck with the never ceasing industry of these men ; they speak to us whilst working, it is impossible to get an uninterrupted conversation with them, the sewing machines clatter away, the smoothing irons are brought into vigorous play as a brass accompaniment to the machines, the men chime in with Babel tongues, and as soon as one speaks this medley of confusion is set up, whereby very little good is done by the expostulating method ; some do not know English and others wont, and as for asking them to fill up an abstract or write their names upon it, we may as well expect it to be done by spiritualism.

“We hear the one lamentation, why should the law be forced upon us ‘rather than upon our taskmasters, the clothiers,’ who are said to be exacting in time and price. It is evident that a truth underlies this statement, for so gigantic has the sweating system become, so rapid the production (for the division of labour is strictly observed), so varied are the wants of each occupier, that one despairs from making any impression upon these people except by compulsion. It is a trade solitary in exception to any that I have ever seen, and not governed by the principles which in commerce so effectually balance themselves.

“Now when we see a cloth coat made, lined, braided by hand, the silk and thread found by sweater, all for 2s. 3d., and if the total number be not returned to the clothier completed by the time specified, then a fine of 6d. (I have seen 1s.) levied for each garment, one cannot wonder at the desire of the sweater to keep his team late at night to complete his task.

“It is not known week by week what the price per garments will be ; females and men are anxious for employment, the sweater goes to the clothier for a week’s supply of material, he finds the place besieged with applicants like himself, some can take a large quantity, others can only secure a small one, the middle man, a sort of go-between contractor for the clothier, will take the lot at a price, and according to the competition so will he give out the work. In other cases of smaller clothiers the goods are taken direct from the manager in a similar way, a sort of mock auction is set up, each bidder anxious to secure work, and in the proportion of his power to get work out of his hands so does he gauge his possibility to live by offering the lowest price.

“I will give an instance which is to be relied upon. An offer is wanted for making, lining, braiding, button-holing, pressing, finishing a fancy cloth coat, pockets outside, silk and thread to be found by sweater, half-a-crown a coat is bid if six dozen be given, the middle man hesitates, eager eyes are strained to catch his, when 2s. 4d. is heard. No! that wont do says the agent, then some one sweater who wants to pay his rent, or who may be reduced to a level of poverty and wants to live, says I will do them for 2s. 1d., this man takes away the goods, borrows money in anticipation and goes to work. In his workshop are found three men, including himself, and four females, the occupier adjusts the garment for the machine hand, she passes it on piece by piece to the presser

and so the work proceeds until the task of finishing twelve coats per day is done. We will calculate—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 coats at 2s. 1d.	-	-	-	1	5	0
2 men at 4s.	-	-	0 8 0			
1 female at 3s. 6d.	-	-	0 3 6			
2 do. at 3s.	-	-	0 6 0			
For silk and thread, 4d.	-	-	0 0 4			
For rent, gas, and coke	-	-	0 3 0			
			<hr/>			
			1 0 10			
Balance for sweater	-	-	0 4 2			
				1	5	0

“I am alluding here to the veritable sweater who makes up work to be exported or to be sold in ready-made clothing shops, and this case can be multiplied by hundreds of others daily ; but there is a class of sweaters a degree higher, who make up bespoke garments for the customers of our large merchant clothiers, and here also price is cut down by a different system, the owner simply says there are the goods and the price, take them or not ; he knows full well that the supply of labour will warrant him in putting on the screw, for the occupier must take back work wherewith to keep his hands together, or go to the wall. It is evident that the occupier of those workshops can hardly be called a master, he is but a worker amongst his hands for a daily pittance, working day by day, night by night, as an instrument whereby the fortunes of others are made.

“When one thinks that there are about 18,000 to 20,000 people toiling at this one trade of making ready-made clothing, can we wonder at beholding the palace like premises of merchant tailors, who can advertise garments at a very low price, which to them is the cost of material, and say 2*s.* 1*d.* for the making of a coat, such as I have described. It does not require much depth of reasoning to judge where the profit comes from.

“It is strange that complaints do not reach us from these people as from Gentile workers, although we know to what extent the Act is infringed. I am inclined to believe that no thought other than work enters the mind of sweaters; they are not influenced by what transpires outside their employments. Their habits are not elevated, the very manner in which one sees female workers taking their food shows that comfort is not a quality to be considered, that the essentials for a working man's or woman's welfare are evidently unsought for, and, if it be so, then there is the greater need for us to prosecute our labours to some good, so as to induce these people to think that there is some other way to secure comfort and comparative freedom from constant toil than by yielding themselves up to the rigour of a system which I submit cannot be approved by any law of political economy. One would like to see amongst so large a number of Jewish

workers the free independence of the Gentile operative, who, though subject to the casualties of employment, can but feel glad that no harsh taskmaster binds her unwillingly to work.

“Who that considers how many ready-made clothing establishments there are in London can wonder at the army of workers constantly supplying the clothiers, look at the immense piles of garments, warehouses filled with goods, activity in packing bales for exportation and for home supply abounding, but who that wonders would imagine where these garments were made, what struggles had been overcome to meet the demands of master clothiers, what wretched places these garments were made in, or who would care to ask what proportion of the price of the garment was paid to the sweater, or what amount of labour was undergone by the capitalist who sells the goods.”

H. M. Inspector Gould's report of the dressmakers and milliners of the West End, deals principally with the necessity of our watching assiduously the sanitary condition of the workrooms:—

“There are many processes, in a variety of manufactures, which could doubtless be rendered more innocuous to the workers, and the details of which, as time goes on, will be immensely improved, but I am acquainted with few branches of industry wherein the most ordinary attention to cleanliness on the part of the employés would fail to secure comparative immunity from inconvenient or dangerous consequences. Artificial flower making, in which poisonous ingredients used largely to enter, is now, probably owing to the introduction of new fashions requiring more sober tints, a comparatively harmless employment; one hears of occasional instances of lead poisoning in such occupations as that, for instance, of card-colouring, &c., but these are few and far between.

“There is, however, one branch of work giving employment to thousands of girls and women which, although entirely harmless in itself, is yet, unfortunately, solely by reason of the conditions under which it is carried on, a typically unhealthy business, I need hardly say that I refer to the making of all articles of ladies' clothing and principally to the dressmaking section of the trade.

“When proper regard is had to the ventilation of the workroom, and to the amount of space allowed to each person employed, dress-making is probably as far removed from being an unwholesome occupation as any other with which we have to deal, but we must speak of things as we find them, and I affirm unhesitatingly that this branch of trade, as it has been, and as it is even now in many cases carried on in west end establishments, cannot but be highly injurious to those engaged in it. I am not now speaking of the larger business houses, nor of a number of others, which even though of a moderate size, are still recognised as being of the highest class, and in which every thing is done that can be done to promote the comfort of the workers; but of the many hundreds of places in which it is the exception to find any attention paid to proper sanitary conditions, and in which it is

apparently the rule to screw as much work as possible out of the unfortunate 'hands,' whose comfort, health, and convenience are sacrificed, sometimes to the ignorance, more often, I fear, to the rapacity, of an unfeeling task-master or mistress.

"The paramount necessity of a liberal supply of pure air for every person, old or young, engaged in any sedentary occupation seems to be so obvious that one is amazed at the almost universal absence of adequate means for securing it among the particular class of employers of whom I am speaking. A thorough draught is gravely held to be the only available means of ventilation; and one can scarcely wonder that with only the alternative of being frozen or suffocated, the victims, as a rule, prefer an approximation to the latter process, which is easily attainable, and which at any rate involves the certainty of warmth in its application.

"250 cubic feet of space has been laid down as the *minimum* which should be allowed to each worker in the factory or workshop; and it is well known that an average gas jet will consume about as much oxygen as an ordinary adult, hence, the effect of the atmosphere of a workroom wherein, let us say, little more than half that allowance of space per worker is procurable (putting the gas jets out of the question), on even tolerably strong constitutions may easily be imagined. I will give the following instances in corroboration of what I advanced on this subject.

"A. is an establishment in which at my visit the full complement of hands had been reduced, owing to the 'season' having passed, in three rooms the cubic space per head was 196, 156, 141, no allowance for gas jets.

"B. a single room wherein 25 'hands' were employed, with the modest allowance of 81 cubic feet of space per 'hand,' no allowance for gas jets.

"C. a hive of industry, comprising six work-rooms, whereof one only had the stipulated modicum of space per worker. The statistics of the remaining five are as follows:—

- | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|------|-----|----------|
| (1.) | 112 | cubic | feet | per | employé. |
| (2.) | 180 | " | " | " | " |
| (3.) | 102 | " | " | " | " |
| (4.) | 80 | " | " | " | " |
| (5.) | 94 | " | " | " | " |

"No allowance being made for gas jets.

"D. a five-roomed 'workshop.'

- | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|------|-----|---------|----|-----|-------|
| (1.) | 250 | cubic | feet | per | employé | or | gas | jets. |
| (2.) | 120 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| (3.) | 139 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| (4.) | 140 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| (5.) | 216 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |

"Gas jets as mentioned, included.

"In none of the above cases has any deduction been made from the cubic space of the rooms for the presence of wardrobes, furniture, boxes, packages, or stock.

"It will probably be said, that the remedy for this state of things is simple, and should be instantly applied, it may not be

generally known that the difficulties of detecting the employer redhanded are considerable, most of the workrooms of which I am speaking being rooms up several pairs of stairs in ordinary dwelling-houses. It is therefore easy, while the inspector is waiting below for a guide, to hastily subtract a few hands from an over-crowded apartment and thus to 'shift' the scene which it is his object to witness.

"Of the thousands of young and delicate girls who are engaged in trying to earn a bare subsistence in a deleterious atmosphere no one can tell how many go down in the struggle. No statistics can be formed of the per-centage of deaths, of enfeebled constitutions, of the amount of disease engendered, in the first instance, by the deadly atmosphere of the workrooms in second and third class establishments devoted to the dressmaking and ladies' clothing trade in the west end of London.

"There are, as is well known to those behind the scenes, various manufactures which cannot, if they are to be carried on at all, be divested of a certain substratum of risk, or at all events of discomfort, to those engaged in them, even when every precaution is taken by the 'principals' in the interest of their hands; but I know of no large class of female workers whose vital interests are so entirely neglected, and who labour under such disadvantageous conditions (the nature of their work itself being so perfectly free from any necessarily concomitant evil), as the unlucky victims of the dressmaking industry.

"Nothing is more surprising than to hear the advocates of 'women's rights' of both sexes, in full knowledge, *apparently*, of the hardships undergone by the very class whose battle they profess to fight, cry out for absolute liberty of action to all females employed in labour! For their own sakes let us hope that they do so in ignorance, at all events, of the state of the particular industry under notice. The necessity of the working dressmaker is the opportunity of the needy employer and 'middle-man;' it is a condition calling aloud for help and redress.

"That redress and that help the present labour laws are framed to supply, and I have little doubt that within a comparatively short time the greater evils of which I speak will have, to a considerable extent, disappeared.

"The system (which I believe you, Sir, were the first to initiate) of dealing patiently with refractory 'occupiers,' instead of at once dragging them into a police court, is gradually producing the wished for results. Your instructions have been invariably such as to afford the offender a '*locus pœnitentiæ*,' as it were, and I have generally found that most abuses may be remedied by persistent appeals to the common sense of the individuals complained of. Looking at the comparatively short time during which I have been in charge of the western metropolitan district, and allowing for the necessity of making first visits to workrooms, and of giving explanations as to the requirements of a new Act of Parliament, I am of opinion that advising and assisting, as compared with the alternative of taking instant proceedings, has a decided advantage over this latter course, inasmuch as the grievance has been, as a rule, effectually redressed

by the former. Moreover the plan, although, perhaps, it may cause more trouble to the inspector, has the undoubted benefit of leaving behind no ill blood, not so much as between the authorities and the culprits, which is of little moment, but what is of far greater importance, between the employer and the employed.

"In conclusion, I may, perhaps, be allowed, in illustration of what has been advanced, to refer again to the typical instances, of workrooms given above, and to point out the results of repeated visits (as opposed to summary proceedings).

"A. I have reason to believe that everything will, in a few days, be adjusted in accordance with the orders given.

"B. A new workroom has been taken of larger dimensions, and the old one abandoned.

"C. The numbers were reduced in each room, and the manager, after discovering that the law would in any case be enforced, has readily co-operated in every sense with our suggestions.

"D. The numbers were reduced, and our instructions complied with. (In this case the fault apparently was *not* due to the neglect of the principal.)

"We have here three cases out of four already dealt with without the necessity of taking proceedings, and the strongest probability of a similar result being arrived at in the fourth by the same treatment."

The Elementary Education Act, 1880, settles a question which has been the source of considerable irritation in many of the localities in which half-time children are employed, viz., whether children working in a factory or a workshop are subject to the byelaws of the school district, or whether, provided they attend school in compliance with the regulations of the Factory Act, they are free from the obligations of the Byelaws.

The Elementary Education Act, 1880, enacts:—

"4. Every person who takes into his employment a child of the age of ten and under the age of thirteen years resident in a school district, before that child has obtained a certificate of having reached the standard of education fixed by a byelaw in force in the district for the total or partial exemption of children of the like age from the obligation to attend school, shall be deemed to take such child into his employment in contravention of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and shall be liable to a penalty accordingly."

During what I may term the interregnum, when school boards and employers were harassed by two conflicting decisions of the Court of Queen's Bench, the inspectors abstained from exercising any authority in regard to the observance of byelaws by employers of half-time children, beyond advising generally that the byelaws should be observed, but the Act of last Session having now clearly defined it to be the duty of employers to observe the byelaws of their district, the

inspectors have warned employers of their responsibility, and in cases in which it has been ascertained that children were being employed in contravention of byelaws, the children have been at once discharged from the factory. At Preston, as early as November last, many children who were employed contrary to the byelaws were discharged from the factories at the instance of H.M. Inspector Cooke Taylor.

But this matter of byelaws does not yet run smoothly. I refer to the difference in the standards of proficiency fixed by adjoining school boards. The trouble entailed upon employers is considerable, and to parents it is altogether inexplicable that of two children applying for employment in a factory, one may obtain employment upon having passed the 2nd Standard, while the other is required to have passed the 3rd. H.M. Inspector Captain Bevan gives the following illustration of this anomaly:—

“I will quote one instance in a worsted spinning mill at Stanningley, where about 160 half-timers are employed. Some of the children attend the Leeds Board Schools and some the Pudsey Board Schools, Stanningley being situated in two parishes, in the former district the standard required to be attained before employment is allowed is Standard IV., in the latter Standard II., so that children working in the same mill, side by side, are under different and unequal restrictions as to employment.”

H.M. Inspector Cramp reporting on this point as it comes under his observation in the Staffordshire Potteries, says:—

“It would be a great advantage if the Education Acts, School Board Byelaws, Mines Regulations Act, and Factory and Workshop Act were assimilated, and uniformity established in the ages and qualifications for half-time and full-time employment. The school boards pass byelaws, some requiring the 1st, others the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th Standards to be passed in order to qualify a child of 10 for half-time employment. Others grant total exemption from school attendance when a child has passed the 4th, 5th, or 6th Standards, whatever the age of the child may be. There are six school boards in the parliamentary borough of Stoke-on-Trent, and no sort of uniformity in their byelaws. In one of these school board districts a child cannot work half-time, *i.e.*, cannot claim partial exemption, unless he has passed the 4th Standard; in another adjoining district a child who has passed the 4th Standard is exempt altogether from school attendance, and may, so far as the school board is concerned, work full time anywhere. In the first instance, the byelaw operates harshly in depriving children of half-time employment under the Factory Act, and the result of the other is shown in a school I visited recently, where every child in the 6th Standard was a half-timer under the Factory Act, and the master told me that if it were not for the Factory Act he would

have no upper standards, his 5th and 6th Standards being emptied by the exemptions granted by the school board under the byelaw."

"I beg to add table showing the standards which children living and working in the Staffordshire Potteries district in the same staple trades are required to pass in order to qualify them for half-time employment.

School Board Districts.	Standard for half-time Exemption from School Attendance of Children between 10 and 13.			
Stoke-on-Trent	-	-	-	3
Hanley	-	-	-	3
Burslem	-	-	-	2
Longton	-	-	-	4
Wolstanton, including Tunstall			-	4
Norton-in-the-Moors			-	3
Newcastle-under-Lyme			-	4

"The Mines Regulations Act allows a boy to go to work full time at 12 years of age, irrespective of any educational qualification, whereas a boy employed in a factory or workshop cannot work full time under any circumstances until he is 13, and not until he is 14 unless he has passed in all the subjects of the 4th or a higher standard. In a district like mine, abounding with collieries, it is a great temptation to parents to take their children from half-time work in the potteries, &c. and to send them to work full time in the pits at 12 years of age."

H.M. Inspector Meade King refers to the anomaly of different standards being required under byelaws and under the Factory Act. He says:—

"Having on one or two previous occasions reported to you in a somewhat disparaging tone on the unsatisfactory state of education of factory children in my district, as evinced by their inability to pass the 4th Standard at the age of 13, I am now desirous of bearing testimony to a very marked improvement in that respect. Although I am not prepared to support my opinion by figures, as I did last year, still I am convinced by daily observation that in the place of 9 per cent. of factory children able to pass the 4th Standard at the age of 13, as I showed to be the case in 1878, fully 50 per cent. will be found equal to doing so now.

"The visionary disagreements between the Elementary Education Acts, and the Factory and Workshop Act present increasing difficulties to both employers and parents of children, as well as to those engaged in the administration of the Acts. For example, a child of needy or indolent parents obtains at the age of 11 or 12 a certificate of proficiency, which, in accordance with byelaws made by authority of the Education Acts, entitles him to exemption from further attendance at school. The child finds little or no difficulty in persuading the occupier of some workshop that such a certificate, set forth perhaps on a printed form, is sufficient to entitle

the bearer to the coveted privilege of working 'full-time,' and the occupier is very much surprised to find, when next visited by an inspector, that he is rendering himself liable to a penalty for employing a child under 13 as a 'full-timer,' when he ought to be attending school 'half-time' in compliance with the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act. I meet with cases of this description frequently."

H.M. Inspector Hoare in like manner points out the serious difficulty before us in endeavouring to reconcile employers and parents and these varying standards.

"There are a great many children employed in the district, their school attendance is satisfactory, and their success in passing the 4th Standard before they are 13 years of age has much increased; the new Education Act will, however, prove a disturbing element, most of the school authorities have fixed Standard III. as the qualifying standard for going to work at 10 years of age; this will prevent two out of every three children going to work at that age, if the authorities enforce their byelaws. Standard II. will stop about one in five.

"It will be quite impossible to make parents and employers understand why different standards are fixed in one and the same manufacturing locality, as is now the case in and around my district."

H.M. Inspector Bignold, referring to Stockport and Macclesfield, is of opinion, with others of his colleagues, that it is not advisable for school boards to fix a higher standard than the 2nd as the qualification for employment:—

"The passing of the Elementary Education Act of 1880 has been an important feature, as bearing upon the system of half-time employment, which is largely adopted in the textile industries of this division. The employers have not as yet had their attention specially drawn to the change in the law effected by that Act; but, as the local school authorities (except that of the Ashton Union) have adopted the 2nd Standard in their byelaw, fixing the standard for the partial exemption of children from the obligation to attend school, I do not anticipate that any considerable number will be prevented thereby from entering a half-time employment at the age of 10.

"Some large employers of half-time labour, who have spoken to me on the subject, see no objection to a child aged 10 being required to have passed the 2nd Standard before entering on half-time work; the main advantage of the half-time system is, that children are thereby trained for full-time workers, but it is manifest that a child who has been at school full time from the age of 5 to that of 10, and is unable to pass the 2nd Standard, would not be likely to pass the 4th Standard and go on full time at 13. The employers, therefore, will suffer no serious loss

in being unable in future to employ children on half-time who have not passed the 2nd Standard. If, however, a higher standard be adopted, statistics show that, in the present state of elementary education, a very large number of children aged 10 would be prevented from obtaining employment."

In my last report I referred at some length to the injurious effects upon the health of operatives which had been observed from the use of various powders in colouring materials and in the manufacture of white lead; and after considering how far any of the machinery of the Act of 1878 could be brought to bear upon this matter, I submitted to the Secretary of State the necessity of his availing himself of the authority vested in him by s. 39 of the Act, and of prohibiting the taking of meals in any part of a factory or workshop in which these deleterious materials were used. An order was consequently issued on the 20th Jan. 1880 prohibiting the taking of meals in the following parts of factories and workshops:

1. Every factory or workshop in which white lead is manufactured, except any room thereof used solely for meals.
2. Every part of a factory or workshop in which part dry powder or dust is used in any of the following processes:—

Lithographic printing.	Artificial flower making.
Playing card making.	Paper colouring and
Fancy box making.	enamelling.
Paper staining.	Colour making.
Almanack making.	

Subsequently to the issue of that order you instructed me to cause further inquiries to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were other occupations in which materials injurious to health were used, in order that such precautions as were possible should be adopted.

I requested the inspectors to consider this matter carefully, to investigate the conditions of any special trades of which they had cognizance, and to report to me with any suggestions that should occur to them. I also made special inquiries myself in various parts of the country, and the result has been that I have felt it necessary to recommend the issue of another order prohibiting the taking of meals in a further number of works, of which recommendation you have approved. The new Order, therefore, prohibits the taking of meals in the following factories and workshops and parts thereof:—

“Every part of a factory or workshop in which part wool or hair is sorted or dusted, or in which rags are sorted, dusted, or ground.

“Every part of a textile factory in which part gassing is carried on.

“Every part of a printwork, bleachwork, or dyework in which part singeing is carried on.

“Every part of a factory or workshop in which part any of the following processes are carried on :—

“Grinding, glazing, or polishing on a wheel.

“Brass casting, type founding.

“Dipping metal in aquafortis or other acid solution.

“Metal bronzing.

“Majolica painting on earthenware.

“Cat-gut cleaning and preparing.

“Cutting, turning, polishing bone, ivory, pearlshell, snailshell.

“Every factory or workshop in which chemicals or artificial manures are manufactured, except any room used solely for meals.”

One of the most important precautions that can be taken against the ill effects of working in places where dust arises or injurious materials are used, is that the workpeople should be most particular to wash their faces and hands or any exposed parts on leaving their work, or before taking their meals. Many employers make stringent rules and provide warm water and soap, but the carelessness of the people render it a most difficult matter to secure the observance of the regulations, and frequently all the good that is intended is nullified by the indifference of the very persons for whose benefit the rules have been made.

Much public interest had been excited, especially in Yorkshire, in consequence of several deaths having been traced to the effects of sorting some classes of foreign wools and hair.

Almost all wools and hair are sorted as a first process. Home grown wool is tied up in fleeces, it is used soon after having been clipped, and retains a great deal of the natural grease of the animal.

In sorting this kind of wool no bad effects have been traced. It is comparatively fresh, and the grease prevents any dust or dirt from rising, as the fleeces are opened out upon the sorting table and the qualities separated.

So also with colonial wools, as Botany, New Zealand, and the better class of mohair and Cape hair. Some are in a greasy state and some have been washed and scoured before shipment and are comparatively free from danger.

Foreign wools and hair are imported in tightly bound bales, and the first operation on opening the bales, as in the

case of home grown and other wools, is to sort the material into qualities to be dealt with afterwards in various processes of manufacture. In the act of sorting, the material is taken from the bales in small bundles or sometimes fleeces, it is shaken over a sieve or grating on a table and the different qualities are picked out and placed in separate lots.

The classes of foreign wool and hair to some of which have been traced fatal cases are :—

Van mohair.

Persian wool.

Camel hair.

Mohair locks.

Cape hair of low quality.

Siberian and South American horse manes and tails ;

And any damaged imported wool or hair.

At a recent inquest at Bradford upon a woolsorter, who had died suddenly after having been engaged in sorting Cape mohair, the whole question of sorting foreign wools and the means to be adopted for the prevention of disease were fully gone into. Into the medical features of the case or the circumstances of this particular occurrence I do not wish to enter. Various precautions had been taken by the firm by whom the man was employed, and they were anxious to assist the coroner's jury in their investigation, and to arrive at any better means than have hitherto been suggested and which they had adopted for the protection of woolsorters from the injurious effects of their occupation.

Mr. Binns, a mohair commission agent who had been engaged in the mohair trade for about 18 years, thus describes the nature of this class of mohair :—

“ The chief import of this kind of mohair was from Constantinople, although it was imported from the Persian Gulf. The mohair was collected in the district of Van, the central clipping station of Asia Minor. It was packed at Constantinople and classed roughly as ‘whites’ and ‘colours,’ and exported to England. It was quite new to him to hear of deaths among those who manipulated Van mohair. He had heard of one dealer at Constantinople losing four men engaged upon it, but he had no positive knowledge of the matter. He thought that in its manipulation at Constantinople there was greater danger from sorting it than in Bradford, if danger there was at all. In the sorting rooms at Constantinople it was impossible sometimes to see across the room, owing to the dust which arose from the mohair. There was great difficulty in obtaining sorters in Constantinople, but he did not know that the difficulty arose from the objectionable character of the wool. The workmen were principally Greeks and Armenians. The letters ‘S. G.’ were the initials of the

largest buyer in Van. It was perfectly easy to trace the mohair to the original exporter, but it would be impossible to find out the original clipper. He could form no opinion as to the proportion of fallen fleeces exported. Many Angora goats died from a disease of the liver. The rule was to make three sorts of the mohair, 60 per cent. of white, and 40 per cent. of colours. In the first qualities he should expect no dirt or fallen fleeces, although if fallen fleeces were found to be straight and of sufficient length they would be accepted. Witness had been engaged in the mohair trade since 1843."

The description which has been given of the condition in which Van mohair and the other wool and hair I have named is received in this country is that, the wool and hair is shorn from dead as well as living animals, frequently it is plucked, and little care is said to be taken in separating it from the carcasses of dead animals; then it is brought great distances by imperfect means of transport, consuming much time, to the port of exportation. It is there pressed in bales and shipped for this country. The bales when sold are placed in the manufacturer's warehouse, and the first operation is that of sorting the wool as the bales are opened.

At the inquest to which I have referred several wool-sorters, who represented the general body, were tendered as witnesses, and it is most important to know their opinion upon the matter.

Mr. Benjamin Ingle, who had been a sorter for 20 years, and had generally enjoyed good health, thus described the effects upon him of sorting Van mohair:—

"In 1864 he was a sorter of Van mohair, and his health became bad while so employed. He attributed his illness to something connected with the mohair. He was unwell for six months; his right hand was affected, and he lost the upper part of his forefinger, and the partial use of his hand. He had a blister on his forefinger, and he sorted the mohair before it recovered. He was unwell for six months, and during the first three weeks of his illness he was unable to sleep. He had never since recovered, and had only occasionally worked. It would have been better for him, he thought, had he been killed outright. The late Dr. Smith attended him for six months. The Van mohair he sorted smelled very badly, and was "scabby"—in other words had been pulled from the animal. There were portions of animal matter adhering to the hair. In those days no precautions were taken for the protection of the workmen. At that time there was another man engaged in the sorting of mohair, but he had not seen him for a long period, and was not aware that he had suffered. He did not sort Cape hair. The Van mohair was very dirty, and unless precautions were taken the

dust would ascend into a man's mouth and nostrils. He had sorted Van mohair for about six weeks when the mishap arose. He was unable to say of what quality was the mohair he sorted, but he thought it was low. The room in which he sorted was not ventilated nor whitewashed."

A woolsorter who has been employed at Sir Titus Salt, Sons, and Co. as a woolsorter between 30 and 40 years gave the following outline, thus:—

"Various appliances had been introduced at the works where he was employed to prevent injury to the workpeople, and the masters had done everything that could be done. Formerly Van mohair was not washed prior to sorting; but it was now washed. Witness was employed as a packman; who was one that opened the bag before commencing to sort the mohair. Witness had had a good deal of experience in the sorting of alpaca and hair, including Van mohair. He had suffered from sorting it on five occasions during the last thirty years. He was unwell during last winter; and he attributed his illness to fallen fleeces, which had a very bad smell. The fleeces from each animal were rolled up in "bumps," of which there were sometimes nearly 100 in each bag. On each occasion of his illness he was engaged on these offensive bags; and the symptoms of his illness were similar in each case. He was subject to cold and shivering, and vomiting, followed by insensibility. He had had no eruptions from the skin; but the nails left his fingers on the last attack. He attributed their decay to the sorting of the material upon which he was engaged. On another occasion he had been ill in bed for three months; for a third period he was ill three months, and when he was last unwell he was two months away from work. Previous to his last attack he sorted average alpaca, one fleece of which had a sickly smell, and after the sorting of which he was taken ill. That had not been washed nor steamed. He had known several other workmen who suffered from illness, and he had stayed with them during portions of their illness. These had, some of them, been engaged in the sorting of Van mohair. He believed ten or more of these men had died, and many others like himself had recovered, and had returned to work. He had known one instance where a man left his work, and was dead on the following morning from this cause. His name was Joseph Fox, and another of these men, Robert Naylor, was also at work one day and died the next. Dr. Bell attended Naylor. In all the cases he had known of the symptoms had been similar, except that the periods of illness varied in length. Witness had sorted all kinds of mohair, including average and inferior mohair. He had also sorted alpaca fleece, "inferiors" and "lock," Van mohair, light grey colours, and lock. He attributed his illness to sorting fallen fleeces, by which he meant the wool of an animal which had died before the wool had been clipped. That applied to average mohair, but only in a small degree, and in the same way to alpaca, while there were more fallen fleeces in Van mohair

than in any other description. Generally he found the fallen fleeces packed inside the bag, as if the merchants "on the other side of the water" put them in to make as much money as possible. Locks were also found in the middle of the bag, but they were probably not strong enough to be tied up, and fell out when the "bump" was shaken. He could not say that he had ever seen a separate bag of fallen fleeces, but they were to be found in all descriptions of wool, and chiefly in the lower qualities. He never had any fear of sorting white mohair from the bag, and he did not think anyone had. He had fear from sorting inferior alpaca, but not from the average alpaca. He meant that the danger was to be apprehended, but still he did not fear it. Witness said he considered that, in order to be on the safe side, if an offensive bale was met with, it should be put aside and washed before sorted. The woolsorter might be fairly trusted not to ask for wool to be washed where it is unnecessary. As a packman—a workman employed by piece—it was no advantage to him to have the wool washed so far as remuneration was concerned, but otherwise. It was not usual for the foreman to look through the bag when a fallen fleece was found? Certainly if he found an inferior bale, he should call the attention of the foreman to it. If the packman was too troublesome in "bothering" about the bad bags, he might find that his services after a time were not required."

Another woolsorter who had been employed at Sir Titus Salt's for 12 years, who had interested himself very much in the question, was also examined, and gave expression to the following opinions:—

"Andrew Sutcliffe, woolsorter, of Saltaire, was the next witness. He stated that he worked for Sir Titus Salt, Sons, and Co. as a day man. He had been employed by that firm for 12 years. Since the commencement of this inquiry he had paid great attention to the subject of woolsorters' disease. Speaking from experience he was decidedly of opinion that the sorting of Van mohair and Persian was dangerous to life, except under proper precautions. So far as his knowledge went it appeared to him that the wool could be sorted with comparative safety after having been washed and rolled. At Saltaire the bag was opened in the wash-house. The "bump" was taken from the bag and placed on the "drawer or feeder," which was constantly moving into the bowl or tank containing the soap and water sud. After passing through the tank the wool passed through rollers in order to press out the water, and the tank was then emptied and fresh suds were made, and the operation was repeated, after which the wool was dried by hot air. It was then packed in sheets and taken to the sorting room, where it was exposed to the air for about 12 hours. It was an instruction to the foreman of the wash-house that he was held responsible for the proper washing of the material. In his opinion it was desirable for the protection of the wool-washer who first opened the bag that it should be steeped in hot water before being opened. That would have the effect of preventing the inhaling of

poisonous germs when the bag was opened. He considered that the process adopted of washing the wool at Saltaire, and the precaution of steeping referred to, were indispensably necessary for the protection of the health of the woolsorter. As a woolsorter this was the protection he asked for from masters. In his opinion it was not safe to pack and stow the hair after having been washed while it was damp. The hair should be dry before being sorted, and it was desirable that the sorting room should be kept clean, for which purpose it should be limewashed, with carbolic acid mixed in the wash, once every six months. The ceiling should be swept once a month, and the floors of the room daily. The stowage of any kind of material was objectionable, because it prevented proper breathing on the part of the woolsorters. He also wished to say that all mixing processes should be avoided in the sorting room. The practice prevailed generally of eating in work-rooms, and this should be prohibited in all cases. It was not generally found that provision was made for the washing of workmen's hands before eating, and it was dangerous for a woolsorter to eat without washing his hands. Supposing a bag of alpaca was found to contain a "bump" of bad fleeces, he was of opinion that it should be put aside and washed. The danger to the workmen was not confined to the sorting of Van mohair and Persian, but under some circumstances the danger extended to inferior grey mohair, damaged, or inferior alpaca, also to inferior cape and skin cape. Of those classes all damaged or offensive bales should be washed before sorting. When he spoke of damaged material he included those which are country damaged and sea damaged. It was his opinion that where feasible it would be better if a fan could be attached to each sorting board to draw down the dust and the short hairs. He was of opinion that the sorting rooms should be ventilated without draughts from open windows. The fan room should be distinctly apart from the sorting room, and fans should be used in all cases for opening purposes. He had not sorted Persian wool, but he knew it was dangerous, and had known men to be taken ill when engaged upon it, and die. Before putting bags into water to steep he would cut the bag open, but not take any of the material out. As a sorter he would prefer to sort wool when it was dry after being washed, rather than when it was slightly damp. These remarks did not in the least apply to English wools, and in warehouses where English wools were sorted he thought that the sorters might get their meals. There might be a difference of opinion among woolsorters as to a preference in regard to sorting either damp or dry wool. In washing wool it was important that the water should be hot, but there was an apprehension on the part of employers that if it was too hot the fibres would be damaged. He believed that in some places wool was washed in water which was not hot. It was also important that the water should not have been previously used for washing or scouring purposes.

"At this period two specimens of apparatus which have been invented for the use of the woolsorter while at work were exhibited and handed round to the jury, the witness stating that he con-

sidered the adoption of a respirator of the description of those produced would be efficacious.”

It will be seen that this witness advocates sorting of Van mohair in the dry state, and it is right, therefore, I should refer to the opinion of another woolsorter of long experience who considers it ought to be sorted in a damp condition :—

“ William Jackson, woolsorter, of 79 King Street, stated that he was employed by Messrs. Mitchell Bros. He had heard the evidence of Mr. Sutcliffe, and agreed with it generally. He took exception, however, to his opinion that the mohair ought to be thoroughly dry before being sorted. In his opinion it was preferable that Van mohair should be sorted in a damp state than when dry. He thought it was not so injurious, inasmuch as the dust did not rise in a damp state as it would do if dry. At Messrs. Mitchell Brothers it was the practice to immerse the Van mohair in water heated to 140 deg. before it was opened from the bag. Since the process he had been describing had been applied to Van mohair he was not aware of any death from the sorting of it.”

But he added :—

“ About ten days ago a sorter named Moulson Crowther, who had been engaged sorting Cape hair, and was taken ill while at his work, died in a very short time after leaving work. Witness was working on Cape hair at the same time, and the material was all offensive. He had been unwell himself from sorting the same material. All classes of the hair was bad, and there was some good first quality amongst it.”

The verdict of the coroner’s jury was as follows :—

“ That Samuel Firth died from blood-poisoning, accidentally resulting from his employment as a woolsorter, while engaged in sorting Cape mohair for his employers, Messrs. Mitchell and Shepherd.”

“ That, in the opinion of the jury, the sorting of Van mohair, Cape hair, Persian wools, and all dry Eastern wools and hair is dangerous to life, except under effective precautions, and that they recommend the following precautions to be adopted :—

“ (1.) Before the bale is opened it be steeped in salt water, and remain in water not less than twelve hours; and in case the covering does not freely admit the water, it be opened so as to admit the water.

“ (2.) After the bale has been in water the necessary time, the hair or wool be placed in a sud of hot water, washed, passed through rollers, and again washed in a fresh sud of hot water, partly dried, but sorted when damp, and as early as possible after washing; that the temperature of the hot water be 120 degrees at least.

“ (4.) That the sorting-room be well ventilated, the floor swept daily, the walls and ceilings swept once a month and thoroughly

cleansed, and the walls whitewashed every six months with lime mixed with carbolic acid; no wool or hair or other material be stored in the sorting-room; no meals be taken in the sorting-room, nor food kept there.

“(7.) That proper provision be made for sorters to wash in water near the sorting-room.”

“The jury do further recommend that if no sufficient legal authority exists for enforcing proper regulations connected with the sorting of wool or hair before referred to, statutory powers ought to be obtained for the purpose, applicable to the United Kingdom, with the object of placing the sorting of wools or hair under the control and inspection of the factory inspectors; and that a copy of this presentment and recommendation be forwarded to the Local Government Board, also to the Sanitary Committee of the Bradford Town Council.”

Soon after the termination of this inquest the employers and the woolsorters felt that some further steps became necessary, and meetings were arranged with the employers and representatives of the woolsorters to discuss the very serious question as to what further precautions should be taken to minimize the evils of dealing with foreign wool and hair, and to endeavour, if possible, to come to some agreement that the precautions when decided upon should be adopted by all alike. The Committee invited Capt. May, R.N., H.M. Superintending Inspector for Yorkshire, and Mr. Beaumont, H.M. Inspector for Bradford to be present, and expressed the wish that it might be possible for them to take the regulations in hand, and enforce the observance of them. This, however, our functions do not authorize us to do, but whatever influence we can bring to bear will be anxiously exercised to ensure the observance of any regulations that have been agreed upon. After some deliberation the Committee decided upon the following regulations, which were drawn up with the concurrence of the sanitary authorities, to be observed in all factories in which what are called “noxious wools” are dealt with.

BOROUGH OF BRADFORD.

Woolsorter's Disease.

“1st. That all Van mohair, camel's hair, and Persian wool, mohair locks, and all damaged wools are noxious, and must be dealt with before sorting. If a sorter considers any wool damaged he is to call for the decision of the foreman.

“2nd. That all average mohair, Cape hair, peleton, and alpaca are to be sorted as usual (damaged excepted).

“3rd. That in dealing with ‘noxious wools’ before a bale is opened, it shall be steeped in water for a sufficient period to saturate

it. In case the covering does not freely admit the water, it shall be opened so as to do so. In the event of any difference of opinion as to saturation being complete, the sorter may call for the decision of the foreman.

“ 4th. That after the bale has been in the water the necessary time, the hair or wool shall be placed in a sud of hot water and washed, then passed through rollers, partly dried, and sorted while still damp as early as possible after washing. The heat of the water to be 100 to 120 degrees.

“ 5th. That sorting-rooms shall be well ventilated ; the floors swept daily, the walls and ceilings swept once in three months, and thoroughly cleansed ; and the walls limewashed with lime mixed with carbolic acid once in twelve months.

“ 6th. That no bale wool shall be stored in the sorting room, save under special arrangement as to ventilation and cubical open area, and no wool, hair, or other material shall be kept in the said room so as to interfere with the proper ventilation thereof.

“ 7th. That no meals shall be taken in the sorting room, or food kept there. Also, that provision be made for the sorters to wash in or near to the sorting-room.”

Pending these inquiries and deliberations it was represented to me that “noxious wools” were used in other places besides Bradford and the neighbourhood, and it appeared to me to be very important to ascertain to what extent such wools, &c. were used elsewhere ; whether any serious effects had been traced to the use of them ; and whether any precautions had been adopted to render the manipulation of them innocuous. I made a visit to several of the places myself, and others were specially inquired into by the inspectors of the districts, and, with two exceptions, I have found the knowledge of any disease or injury to have been confined to Bradford and its neighbourhood.

At Elgin, Keith, Aberdeen, Dunblane, Stirling, Galashiels, Hawick, Norwich, Halifax, and Kidderminster, Camel’s hair and Persian wool has been more and less used. In some factories they were tried experimentally and did not answer ; in others a few bales are sorted at intervals to be mixed with home grown and colonial wools, but I have failed to discover that any ill effects have been experienced. I found sorters who had been at work for years who had never heard of any serious illness.

The factories at Glasgow and Leicester, however, in which noxious hair and wool are constantly used, fatal cases had occurred, and illnesses had been endured, which were attributable to the operation of sorting.

At Glasgow disease and death have occurred in a horse hair factory, described in Dr. James B. Russell’s report, Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow, 11 Sept. 1879, and

published in the Eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for 1878, Parl. Papers, 1879, C. 2452. The material upon which the unfortunate persons were employed was "Russian Manes and Tails." They are imported in bales: the bales are opened, and women take out the bundles and separate the colours and qualities; a large quantity of dust is given out, some falls and some rises and is inhaled. The hair still unwashed is sent through machines, as willowing machines, carding machines, in order to beat out every particle of dust, the greater portion of which fills the rooms and covers the workers, who inhale some with every inspiration.

At Leicester two deaths of woolsorters employed in a large factory were attributed to woolsorters' disease. In this factory Persian wools are largely used, and no special precaution has been taken to render less dangerous the occupation of woolsorting.

Before determining upon any course that could be taken under the authority of the Factory Act, and which could be enforced in all factories, I was anxious to ascertain and consider what had been done in Bradford under the voluntary agreement among the manufacturers.

It will be observed in the evidence I have quoted that much stress was laid upon the insufficient ventilation and the want of cleanliness in the sorting-rooms of factories. Women and children are never employed in sorting rooms, male young persons rarely, neither do they contain machinery, consequently under the somewhat ambiguous terms of the Factory Act of 1844 the compulsory provision that lime washing should be done once in every successive period of 14 months were inoperative in sorting rooms, and moreover they were generally store rooms for wool, and the bales were hidden with the bags of wool heaped against them. As to ventilation there was no provision in the Factory Act of 1844 rendering it compulsory upon manufacturers to provide sufficient ventilation.

The only regulations among those recommended by the Bradford committee to which we can give effectual assistance are Nos. 5 and 7.

Regulation No. 5 enjoins the proper ventilation of the sorting room, and periodical lime washing.

These requirements can now be enforced under sections 3 and 33 of the Factory Act, 1878. Every part of a factory must be kept in a cleanly state, and be efficiently ventilated under section 3, and must be limewashed once in every 14 months under section 33. This will include sorting rooms,

and to this extent the inspectors can enforce two of the points considered to be essential by the joint committee of employers and woolsorters.

Regulation No. 7 would prohibit the taking of meals in the sorting room.

The Factory Act, 1868, takes no cognizance of the meal times of male adults, but we shall be able to support that regulation when any of the protected classes of hands work in a sorting room.

By section 39 of the Factory Act the meals of children, young persons, or women are not to be taken in certain parts of the factories and workshops named in the schedule, and the Secretary of State is authorised to extend the prohibition to parts of other factories, and an order has been issued, which I have quoted, prohibiting the taking of meals in various places, and amongst them the sorting rooms of woollen factories.

With respect to the other regulations of the joint committee they are excellent. I found occupiers anxious to adopt the most effectual precautions that could be suggested, going also far beyond the voluntary regulations in arrangements for ample ventilation, in the frequent cleansing of rooms, in the removal of dust, in erecting fans, and in the free use of carbolic acid for sprinkling the rooms, and in providing means for washing.

There is, however, one precaution not alluded to in the regulations which I consider of very great value, and that it is so considered by others is shown by the fact that I found it in operation in many of the factories in Bradford, I mean the erection of a fan connected by troughs with the gratings over which the sorters separate the wool, which carries off almost all the dust that is shaken from the wool. Whatever voluntary precautions are taken by steeping or other analogous process I am of opinion that the sorting boards of all wool or hair should be over troughs or funnels connected with a fan, so as to draw off the dust which would otherwise cover the sorters. An excellent arrangement of a fan was shown to me at Messrs. Rouses, at Bradford, which effectually carried off the dust thrown off in the sorting of some Persian wool. In order to see the effect of the fan I asked that it should be stopped, but that the sorting should continue. In less than five minutes the room was filled with dust as with a cloud, it could be seen rising from the sorting boards in such masses as to make it astonishing that a fan had never been thought of before. When the fan was started again the rising of the dust ceased instantly, and gradually the atmosphere of the room became again pure and healthy.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the sorting of any dry wool or hair in a factory should in every case be subject to the adoption of a fan or other mechanical means for effectually carrying off dust.

From our investigations we found that it would be necessary to require a fan or some other means to be provided in several other processes besides that of sorting wool, and acting in pursuance of the enactment contained in s. 36 of the Factory Act, 1878, which authorises an inspector to direct a fan or other mechanical means within a reasonable time to be provided for preventing the inhalation of dust.

I have instructed the inspectors to give notice for the erection of a fan or other mechanical means which shall carry off the dust generated in any of the following processes carried on in factories:—

- “ Sorting of any dry, fibrous materials, as wool, hair, or rags ;
- “ Grinding or dusting of rags, or of any dry, fibrous material, as wool, hair, &c. ;
- “ Dry-grinding, glazing, or polishing on a wheel ;
- “ Cutting, turning, finishing bone, ivory, pearl shell, snail shell ;
- “ Scutching of flax.”

In the course of our inquiries we also found several occupations in which the atmosphere was liable to be injurious to health from the nature of the processes carried on, and in which a stricter attention to ventilation would be of great value.

I have requested the inspectors to press upon occupiers the necessity of providing additional means of ventilation, wherever those existing appear to be insufficient.

The power to insist upon sufficient ventilation extends by s. 3 of the Factory Act, 1878, to all classes of works, whether textile factories, non-textile factories, or workshops, and I have been able, therefore, to include amongst the processes of the textile factory to which special attention should be paid the gassing of thread, one of its least healthy departments. It will be seen that the occupations here named, as those in which the inspectors will urge the necessity of providing ample means of ventilation, coincide very nearly with the places in which it is forbidden that meals should be taken, as every possible means should be adopted to secure to the workpeople during their work the largest possible amount of uncontaminated air.

“ Gassing rooms in textile factories ; no ventilation to be sufficient unless funnels or other means are used to carry off the fumes.

“ Singeing rooms in printworks, bleachworks, or dyeworks ;

“ Type and stereotype founding ;

“ Grinding of emery powder ;

“ Sorting of any dry, fibrous material, as wool, hair, or rags in a workshop ;

“ Dipping rooms in lucifer-match works ; no ventilation to be sufficient unless funnels or other means are adopted to carry off the fumes.”

The obligations upon occupiers of factories and workshops in respect to the sanitary condition of their premises being so much more serious under the Factory Act, 1878, than under any previous statute, have naturally entailed upon us very onerous and responsible duties, but our representations are generally received with so much cordiality that I am sanguine in the hope that we shall in this matter also find a ready acquiescence in our suggestions, which have for object the improvement of that incalculable blessing—health.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. REDGRAVE.

APPENDIX No. I.

RETURN of PROSECUTIONS for OFFENCES against the FACTORY and WORKSHOP ACT, 1878, in the Year ended 31st October 1880.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1879.						
Nov. 5	Wm. Townsley, Kelfield.	J. J. D. Jefferson, H. Preston, Esqs., and Major Sandys, Eserick.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Rickards.</i> Employing a female under 16 years of age in his brickyard.	£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. 0 11 0	
"	Thomas Bryan, as parent	" "	Allowing his daughter, under 16 years of age, to be employed in Wm. Townsley's brickyard, Kelfield.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
1880 Jan. 16	Edward Wray, Leeds	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Police Court, Leeds.	Employing three children in his brickworks without school certificate for previous week.	1 10 0	1 15 0	
June 7	David Lubelski, Leeds	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing four Jewish women on Sunday, May 2, his workshop not having been closed on Saturday, May 1.	2 0 0	1 19 0	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Rickards—</i> <i>cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 9	John Moorby, Narrow-gates.	Wm. Hewson Wood, Henry Waddington Hartley, and John Massey, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Employing a child without school certificate for previous week.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Employing same child more than 13 working days without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 14 6	Ordered by consent to pay costs.
"	"	"	Employing another child without school certificate for previous week.	-	0 9 0	Ordered by consent to pay costs.
"	"	"	Employing the same child more than 13 working days without surgical certificate.	-	0 9 0	Ordered by consent to pay costs.
"	Thomas Haworth, Narrow-gates, as parent.	"	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school while working at John Moorby's mill.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
" 14	Thos. Townsley, Cawood Common.	W. T. Smith and Riley Briggs, Esqs., Police Court, Selby.	Employing a boy of 9 in his brickyard -	0 0 6	0 18 0	
" 26	T. O. Tyson, Hemingborough.	Philip Saltmarshe and T. S. Clark, Esqs., Police Court, Howden.	Employing a girl under 16 in his brickyard.	0 10 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Richards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 26	Wm. Lund, as parent	Philip Saltmarshe and T. S. Clark, Esqs., Police Court, Howdon.	Allowing his daughter to be employed in Mr. Tyson's brickyard.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
July 7	Wm. Townsley, Kelfield	Rev. W. L. Palmes, Thos. H. Preston, and J. J. D. Jefferson, Esqs., Police Court, Epsrich.	Employing a child without school certificate for previous week.	-	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	John Forster, as parent, brickyard foreman, Kelfield.	"	Neglecting to cause his son to attend school while employed in Townsley's brickyard.	-	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 16	J. W. Turner	Col. Brooksbark, C. N. Reynard, and J. M. Reynard, Esqs., Police Court, Driffeld.	Employing a boy under 10 in his brickyard.	0 10 0	} 1 7 6	
"	"	"	Employing a boy under 10 in his brickyard.	0 10 0		
"	William Blackburn, as parent.	"	Allowing his son of seven to be employed in Mr. Turner's brickyard.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
"	Thomas Gibbins, as parent	"	Allowing his son of eight to be employed in Mr. Turner's brickyard.	0 1 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Richards— cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 6	Preston & Co., Colne	W. Tunstall, R. Shaw, and H. W. Hartley, Esqs., Police Court, Colne.	Neglecting to fence hoist, in consequence of which a boy was killed.	10 0 0	0 17 0	
"	F. Wilkinson, Nelson	"	Neglecting to fence hoist, in consequence of which a boy was killed.	10 0 0	0 17 6	
" 27	John Maude, Scarborough	R. Champley and Arthur Duncombe, Esqs., Police Court, Scarborough.	Employing a child in his printing office other than in morning and afternoon sets, or on alternate days.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same child without cer- tificate of school attendance.	-	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Wilkinson & Co., Scar- borough.	"	Employing a child in their sawmills other than in morning and afternoon sets, or on alternate days.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same child without cer- tificate of school attendance.	-	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1879.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Lakeman.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 17	Edward Ashman, Bishop's Court, Old Bailey, letter-press printer.	Alderman Sir Wm. Rose, Guildhall.	Having employed two young persons from 8.30 a.m. on the 7th Nov. to 10.15 a.m. on the 8th. Twenty-six hours.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	Head and Mark, Fleet Lane, Old Bailey.	"	Having employed 18 females and young persons after 7 p.m.	9 0 0	4 10 0	
"	Robert Canton, 23, Aldersgate St., letter-press printer.	"	Having failed to give notice of an accident caused by machinery.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
1880.						
Feb. 11	John Winter, Pleasant Grove, York Road, N.	J. Hosack, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having employed a young person on Sunday, 25th January, in his glass blowing factory.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
Mar. 19	Wm. Hancock, Bailey's Yard, Allen Street, E.C.	T. I. Barstow, Esq., Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Having employed four children in his glass factory from 7 p.m., 27th February, to 7 a.m.	2 0 0	0 8 0	The costs were 28s., but the Magistrate would not grant the costs of witness summonses.
"	Francis Steib, 7, Oval, Hackney, trimming manufacturer.	J. L. Hannay, Esq., Police Court, Worship Street.	Having employed a child for full-time for three months.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Having failed to procure school certificates for said child.	2 0 0	-	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Lakeman</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 13	George Foot, letter-press printer, 16, Little Trinity Lane.	Sir Robt. W. Carden, Mansion House.	Having for four months employed a child 11 years old for full-time.]	2 0 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Having employed the same child without a certificate of fitness.	.	0 7 0	Costs only imposed.
June 3	Messrs. Howard and Jones, 28, Bury Street, City, E.C., letter-press printers.	Sir Thomas Dakin, Bart., Guildhall.	Having on Saturday, 1st May, employed three young persons after 4 o'clock.	1 10 0	0 14 0	
"	John Lonsdale, 29 to 31, Aldgate, E.C., dress-maker, &c.	"	Having on Saturday, 1st May, employed seven females after 4 o'clock.	7 0 0	1 12 0	
"	Joseph Thickbroom, letter-press printer, Watford.	C. Ashton and H. C. Finch, Esqs., Court House, Watford.	Having employed a child 12½ years old for full-time.	2 0 0	0 16 0	The Defendant employed this child as a full-timer on and before 15th April 1879. He was cautioned hereon, and a memorandum placed in register forbidding such employment. The boy was sent to school for a few weeks and then resumed full-time employment at request of Defendant.
"	"	"	Having employed same child without a certificate of school attendance.	2 0 0	0 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Lakeman</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 6	Messrs. Letts, Son, & Co., letter-press printers, 33, King William Street.	Sir Robt. Carden, Mansion House.	Having neglected to give notice of an accident caused by machinery to a young person employed by them on Monday, 7 June 1880.	- - -	- - -	Dismissed on the ground that the summons was directed to "Letts, Son, & Co.," instead of to Letts, Son, & Co., Limited."
"	"	"	Having neglected to hang up in their factory an abstract of the Factory Act.	- - -	- - -	
" 13	Messrs. Letts, Son, & Co., Limited, 33, King William Street, E.C.	Sir Benj. Phillips, Mansion House.	Having neglected to give notice of an accident to a young person on the 7th June last, whereby he lost part of finger.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Having neglected to hang up an abstract of the Act according to law.	- - -	0 2 0	Costs only imposed.
Sept. 8	John and Arthur Pardon, Lovell's Court, letter-press printers.	Alderman Figgins, Guildhall.	Having employed four women on the night of Friday, 20th August, to 5 a.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
" 10	Samuel Blomfield, 33, Goulston Street, White-chapel, tailor.	Henry J. Bushby Esq., Worship Street.	Having employed his daughter until 11.30 p.m.	0 5 0	0 4 0	The Magistrate was pleased to accept my suggestion of inflicting a nominal fine in these cases, as they were the first heard under sec. 16 of 41 Vict. cap. 16., otherwise he said a heavier fine would have been imposed, the case was a bad one.
"	"	"	Having employed his daughter Sarah in like manner.	0 5 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Lakeman</i> —cont.			
Aug. 17	Messrs. Standinge & Co., 24, White Street, Fins- bury.	Alderman Fowler, Guild- hall.	Having employed seven young persons after 10 p.m.	£ s. d. 1 15 0	£ s. d. 1 15 0	
"	Messrs. Ellisen & Co., 10, Type Street, Finsbury.	J. Hosack, Esq., Stipen- diary Clerkenwell.	Having employed two young persons after 10 p.m.	1 14 0	0 10 0	The penalty was 20s. in each case, but as costs of witnesses were not allowed at first, and as the Defendant paid 44s. and left the costs of witness summonses, 6s. were deducted from fine by Magistrate's order.
April 13	Thos. Stickland, stone- dresser, &c., Swanage.	Col. Mansell and J. Rod- gell, Esq., Wareham.	Employing child without school certi- ficate.	-	0 11 0	No actual penalty inflicted.
"	Jas. Brown, stone-dresser, &c., Swanage.	"	Employing child without school certi- ficate.	-	0 11 0	
"	Geo. Harris, stone-dresser, Herston.	"	Employing child without school certi- ficate.	-	0 11 0	
"	George Brown, stone- dresser, Herston.	"	Employing child without school certi- ficate.	-	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Beadon—cont.</i>			
Aug. 6	Ch. Marchant, mineral-water maker, baker, &c., Reading.	Sir Peter Spokes and A. Beale, Esq., Reading.	A child employed after 1 o'clock p.m. in his workshop.	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 11 6	
"	"	"	Same employed after 2 p.m. on a Saturday.	-	0 7 6	Costs paid by Defendant.
Sept. 7	Jno. Channing, mineral-water maker, Yeovil.	Jno. Curtis and Jas. Curtis, Esqs., Yeovil.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on a Saturday.	0 10 0	0 6 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on a Saturday.	-	0 3 6	Second charge withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct. 15	Geo. Coffin, brick manufacturer, Portsmouth.	W. Grant Chambers and Ch. B. Hellard, Esqs., Portsmouth.	Employing a child without school certificate.	3 0 0		
"	"	"	Employing a child without school certificate.	3 0 0		
"	"	"	Employing a child both before and after dinner on same day.	3 0 0	3 8 6	{ Four charges withdrawn. All costs paid by Defendant.
"	"	"	Employing two children without school certificate.	-		
"	"	"	Employing four children both before and after dinner on same day.	-		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1879.			<i>Information laid by Mr. Oswald.</i>			
Nov. 26	James Harrison, baker, Denman Street, New Radford, Nottingham.	William Lambert and J. M. Pott, Esqs., Guild Hall, Nottingham.	Employing two young persons in his bakehouse during the night, to wit, at 4.10 a.m.	1 0 0	0 14 6	Penalty only asked for in one case. The Magistrates told the Defendant that he was liable to 5 <i>l.</i> in each.
1880. Feb. 13	Julius Steiger and Co., finishers, Mary's Place, Nottingham.	W. E. Dobson and J. Manning, Esqs., Guild Hall, Nottingham.	Employing three females and a young person after 8 p.m. on the 19th February.	1 0 0	1 3 6	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
April 20	Thomas Riley, cigar manufacturer, Roden Street, Nottingham.	W. A. Patterson and W. E. Dobson, Esqs., Guild Hall, Nottingham.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
May 27	Henry Walker, lace clipper, Chapel Yard, Nottingham.	J. H. Lee, Samuel Butler, and John Brown, Esqs., Town Hall, Nottingham.	Employing a child between 13 and 14 years of age without having obtained a certificate of school attendance for previous week.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
July 14	William Scott and Son, dressmakers, Chamber Street, Nottingham.	W. A. Patterson and W. E. Dobson, Esqs., Guild Hall, Nottingham.	Employing a female after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th June.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	George Samuel Freeman, dressmaker, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.	" ,	Employing a female after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th June.	1 0 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Gould.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 27	Messrs. Clowes and Son -	S. Vaughan, Esq., Bow Street Police Court.	(1.) Employing child under 13 full time.	-	-	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing same child without surgical certificate.	3 0 0	-	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing same child without re- gistration.	-	-	
"	"	"	(4.) Employing a child under 14 with- out requiring certificate of proficiency, &c.	-	-	
"	"	"	(5.) Employing same child without re- gistration.	-	-	
"	"	"	(6.) Employing same child without surgical certificate.	-	-	
"	"	"	(7.) Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	-	-	
"	"	"	(8.) Employing same young person without registration.	-	-	
"	"	"	(9.) Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	-	-	
"	"	"	(10.) Employing same young person without registration.	-	-	
					1 8 0	Full penalty taken in one case, the remaining nine informations withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Gould—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 24	Scott, Cuthberton, & Co., Whitelands, S.W.	L. C. T. D'Eyncourt, Esq., Police Court, Westminster.	Employing a child both before noon and after one o'clock on the 19th July 1880.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing same child without obtaining a certificate of school attendance for him.	-	-	Withdrawn on payment of costs included above.
Oct. 16	D. and C. Rutter, brick-makers, North Hyde, Middlesex.	F. H. Glossop, Chairman, J. H. Hogarth, Esqs., and others, Brentford Police Court.	1. Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock on same day.	0 10 6	0 9 6	17. penalty inflicted in each case. To include costs of summons and of witnesses.
"	"	"	2. Employing same child unregistered -	0 10 6	0 9 6	
"	"	"	3. Employing a child unregistered -	0 10 6	0 9 6	
"	"	"	4. Employing same child uncertified -	0 10 6	0 9 6	
"	"	"	5. Employing a young person uncertified	0 10 6	0 9 6	
"	"	"	6. Employing a young person uncertified	0 10 6	0 9 6	
"	"	"	7. Employing a young person uncertified	0 10 6	0 9 6	
"	"	"	8. Employing a young person uncertified	0 10 6	0 9 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Gould—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 18	Samuel Pocock, brick-maker, West Drayton, Middlesex.	D. Anderson, Esq., and Colonel Greville, Uxbridge Police Court.	1. Employing a child without a surgical certificate.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Penalty inflicted, 10s. in each case "to include costs."
"	"	"	2. Employing a child without a surgical certificate.	0 2 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	3. Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	0 2 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	4. Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	0 2 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	5. Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	0 2 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	6. Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	0 2 0	0 8 0	
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Thornhill.</i>			
Jan. 21	W. Billson and Sons, twine manufacturers, Belgave Gate, Leicester.	The Mayor, J. Bennett, T. F. Johnson, W. Rowlett, Esqs., Municipal Buildings, Leicester.	Employing four boys under 14 years of age without school certificates.	3 0 0	1 5 0	One case withdrawn.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Faussett.</i>			
Feb. 11	George Pearce, milliner -	J. Hare and W. Hathaway, Esqs., Bristol.	Employing a woman after 4 o'clock p.m. on Saturday.	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	
July 28	William and Thomas Bennett.	S. Wills and F. F. Fox, Esqs., Bristol.	Occupiers of a brickyard in which a girl under 16 was employed.	2 0 0	0 13 6	Or 14 days' imprisonment.
Sept. 3	Chappell, Allen, & Co., staymakers, Bristol -	F. F. Fox and H. Thomas, Esqs., Bristol.	Employing four boys after 10 p.m. -	1 0 0	1 9 6	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants.
Oct. 7	E. R. Ing, aerated water manufacturer.	D. Archer, Esq., and Major Calley, Swindon.	Occupier of a factory in which was employed a boy without a certifying surgeon's certificate.	-	-	
"	"	"	Occupier of a factory in which was employed a male young person after 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday.	-	2 17 0	I consented to withdraw the cases on payment of costs, on the grounds that this was the first prosecution under the new Act in the neighbourhood.
"	"	"	Not procuring certificate of school attendance of a child.	-	-	
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Blenkinsopp.</i>			
June 26	John Wheatley -	J. W. Williams and Thos. Underhill, Esqs., West Bromwich.	Employing a child two successive days.	1 0 0	0 11 6	Defendant refused to pay and said he would rather go to prison for 12 months.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Blenkinsopp</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 26	John Wheatley -	J. W. Williams and Thos. Underhill, Esqs., West Bromwich.	Employing a child without school certificate.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
Aug. 11	Wood Bros., the Brades, near Oldbury.	R. L. Freer and H. Howard, Esqs., Old Hill.	Occupiers of a brickyard in which a woman was employed on Sunday.	0 10 0	0 15 6	
" 16	Joseph Ratt, Phoenix Brick Works, Oldbury.	J. Kertland and G. Adkins, Esqs., Oldbury.	Employing three women on Sunday	1 10 0	2 0 6	Trade being very bad, and Defendant promising to attend to law, I did not press for heavy penalties.
"	"	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	-	0 9 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendant.
"	Henry Woodbine Greet's Green, stoker at above brickyard.	"	Obstructing the Inspector by interfering with him while in discharge of his duties, and refusing to give his own name and address.	0 1 0	0 10 0	I explained that a very small penalty would suffice, as I only desired people to know that they must not interfere with the Inspector.
"	Thos. Glazebrook, iron-founder, Oldbury.	"	Employing a young person on Sunday	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	John Saddler, brick manufacturer, Oldbury	"	Employing two women on Sunday	1 0 0	1 7 0	In none of the cases did I ask for heavy penalties, my only object being to stop Sunday work.
"	C. H. Pashby, Newbury Lane Brick Works, Oldbury.	"	Employing male young person on Sunday.	0 10 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Blinkinsopp—cont.</i>			
Aug. 16	Sadler Brothers, Stourbridge Works, Oldbury.	J. Cartland and G. Adkins, Esqs., Oldbury Police Court.	Woman employed in brickyard on Sunday.	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. - - -	A woman and a female young person were found at work on Sunday morning, July 11th, and the occupiers were summoned. In order to transfer the liability they summoned the girls for trespass. The offence against the Factory Acts having been proved, counsel for Messrs. Sadler argued that the words "any other person" in sec. 87. enabled the Court to fine the girls. I maintained that the "other person" must be some one against whom the offence could be charged; that the person about whom the offence was committed could not be made a Defendant. In fact, that the protected persons could not be fined under the Act that protected her. After a long discussion, Defendants' lawyer was allowed to call the girls as witnesses, when one of them at once let out that the foreman knew they were there. Defendants' case of course, so far, collapsed at once, and the case against the girls for trespass was dropped. Defendants were allowed to lay an information in Court against their foreman, who pleaded guilty and was fined as above. As he had previously sworn that he did not know the girls were at work, it is a question whether he should not be prosecuted for perjury.
"	"	"	Female young person employed in brickyard on Sunday.	- - -	- - -	
"	Eliza'eth Harvey and Selina Brookes.	"	- - -	- - -	- - -	
"	Geo. Newman, Foreman at the above works.	"	Woman employed in brickyard on Sunday.	0 10 0	0 17 6	
"	"	"	Female young person employed in brickyard on Sunday.	0 10 0	0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Blenkinsopp</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 17	John Giffings, Bradley New Iron Works, Bilston.	T. Boughey, Esq., Stipendiary, Police Court, Bilston.	Employing young person without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing young person without entering name in register.	-	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Employing another young person without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing another young person without entering name in register.	-	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	James Motton, galvanizer, Dudley Street, Bilston.	"	Employing child without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Failing to produce school certificate for child.	-	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct. 5	John Russell and Co., Wednesbury.	"	Are occupiers of a certain tube factory, in which two young persons under 16 were employed after 7 p.m.	0 10 0 0 10 0	0 14 0 0 14 0	The boys were in reality working all night.
"	James Russell and Sons (Limited), Wednesbury.	"	Occupiers of a factory in which was employed a young person under 16 years of age after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 13 0	The boys were working a night turn. This firm has been fined before for the same offence.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880. Oct. 5	James Russell and Sons, (Limited), Wednesbury.	T. Boughey, Esq., Stipendiary Police Court, Wednesbury.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Blenkinsopp—cont.</i> Occupiers of a factory in which was employed a young person under 16 years of age after 7 p.m.	£ 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 13 0	
"	"	"	Occupiers of a factory in which was employed a young person under 16 years of age after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	Stringer and Llewellyn, bridle cutters, Walsall.	J. Neaman and N. Bayliss, Esqs.	Occupiers of a workshop in which five women and young persons were employed at 8.25 p.m.	1 5 0	3 2 6	
"	Joseph White, Castor, Walsall.	"	Employing a young person during the dinner hour.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
1880. Jan. 30	Joseph Plastans	John Lowe and W. M. Ellis, Esqs., Birmingham.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Johnston.</i> Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 12 6	
"	B. Mason	"	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	-	0 5 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child otherwise than on the system of morning and afternoon sets, or alternate days.	0 10 0	0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Cost.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Johnston</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 13	Thomas Renn	John Lowe and Henry Richards, Esqs., Birmingham.	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child of 13 as a young person without an educational certificate.	-	0 9 0	Fined in costs only.
" 27	Perkins and Powell	W. M. Ellis and Henry Richards, Esqs., Birmingham.	Employing John Parkinson, a young person, from 7 a.m. until 9 p.m. on 30th January.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing same person from 7 a.m. until 9.25 p.m. on 3rd February.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing Ambrose Warner, a young person, from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m. on 28th January.	-	0 9 0	Defendants thought he was 18, and as he was late in attending, I withdrew the case.
"	"	"	Employing Charles Barnby, a young person, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. on 26th January.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same person from 8.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. on 27th January.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
April 30	William Haden	W. M. Ellis and John Cheshire, Esqs., Birmingham.	Employing two children full time on 9th April.	-	-	Withdrawn for reasons stated below.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Johnston</i> —cont.			
April 30	John Haden	W. M. Ellis and John Cheshire, Esqs., Birmingham.	Employing George Walters, a child, without obtaining a school certificate on 24th April.	-	-	I proved that I saw the child at work on that day, but the Bench held that he was he not "employed," and I could not get the Magistrates to see that being at work was employment. Owing to this the other cases failed also.
"	Henry Haden	"	Employing Josiah Stevens without a school certificate on 24th April.	-	-	
"	George Stevens	"	Not causing his child, Josiah Stevens, to attend school on 23rd April.	-	-	
"	George Walters	"	Not causing his child, George Walters, to attend school on 23rd April.	-	-	
Mar. 25	James Laing	A. Common and S. S. Robson, Esqs., Sunderland.	<i>Informations laid by Sir W. Chaytor.</i> Employing a young person from 6 a.m. on 10th February 1880, to 2 a.m. on 11th February 1880.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. on 28th January 1880.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
June 7	Tees Bottle Company, Limited.	William Whitwell and Arthur Head, Esqs., South Stockton.	Employing a child before 6 a.m. on 27th April 1880. ¹	0 10 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child in glass works where the process of melting and annealing glass is carried on.	0 10 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Sale.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 23	The Harper Twist Company, Ashton - under-Lyne.	H. Hall and B. M. Kenworthy, Esqs., Ashton.	Employing women after 5.30 p.m., the hours of labour being from 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	12 0 0	6 1 6	
Aug. 9	W. Bayley and Brothers	J. R. Coulthart, and Thos. Hulme, Esqs., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Employing women after 5.30 p.m., the hours of labour being from 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	5 0 0	5 12 6	
" 11	J. L. W. Hamer	T. Harrison, R. Whitaker, and J. Buckley, Esqs., Ashton.	Employing women after 5.30 p.m., the hours of labour being from 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	1 0 0	2 2 0	As many of the women were leaving the factory at the time of my visit I consented to the withdrawal of four cases on the payment of costs.
Nov. 12	Jones and Thompson, earthenware works, Chadwick Street, Longton.	H. C. Greenwood, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Cramp.</i> Employing four females after 7 p.m. on October 22nd.	4 0 0	2 18 0	Fines of 1l. and costs in each case.
1880.						
Jan. 10	Thos. Haycock and Sons, iron-founders, Ashbourne.	R. H. Frank, J.P., C. B. Kingdon, J.P. and G. M. Dixon, J.P., Esqs., Ashbourne.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, December 6th, 1879.	0 5 0	0 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Cramp—cont.</i>			
Feb. 16	J. Dimmock and Co., earthenware manufacturers, Albion Works, Hanley.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary Magistrate, and E. J. Ridgway, J.P., Esqs., Hanley.	Employing two women and one child after 7 p.m. on January 27th.	£ s. d. 0 15 0	£ s. d. 2 3 6	Five shillings and costs in each case.
" 26	Boulton and Forster, Summer Bank, Brick Works, Tunstall.	H. C. Greenwood, Esq., Stipendiary, Tunstall.	Neglecting to send notice of fatal accident.	2 10 0	0 14 6	
Mar. 1	W. H. Peach and Co., shoe manufacturers, George Street, Stafford.	William Jones, J.P., B. P. Wright, J.P., John Shallcross, J.P., and Henry Bruce, J.P., Esqs., Stafford.	Employing two children beyond the legal period of employment, viz., before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
"	"	"	Employing two children without certificates of their attendance at school.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
"	William Willett, cooper, 17, Tunnicliff Street, Stafford.	"	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	0 1 0	0 7 0	
"	James Mahon, labourer, 4, Back Walls, Stafford.	"	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
" 3	William Arnitt, silk baller, West Street, Leek.	Joshua Brough, J.P., John Robinson, J.P., and John Brough, J.P., Esqs., Leek.	Employing a child before 12 noon and after 1 p.m. on February 3.	0 5 6	0 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.						
Mar. 3	James Rider, overlooker in silk mill, 8, School Street, Leek.	Joshua Brough, J.P., John Robinson, J.P., and John Brough, J.P., Esqs., Leeds.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Cramp—cont.</i> Allowing illegal employment of his child in a silk factory.	£ s. d. 0 5 6	£ s. d. 0 10 6	
" 22	Woolley and Son, letterpress printers, Stoke-on-Trent.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, E. J. Ridgway, J.P., and Taylor Ashworth, J.P., Esqs., Hanley.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
April 6	Birks Brothers and Seddon, earthenware manufacturers, Cobridge.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, and Thos. Hughes, J.P., Esqs., Burslem.	Employing a woman during the dinner hour on March 16.	- - -	0 13 0	Dismissed. The woman swore that she was not working, but had merely brought her husband's dinner.
"	"	"	Employing a child during the dinner hour on March 16.	2 0 0	0 15 6	
" 20	J. H. Ballard & Co., brick and pipe makers, Stapenhill, near Burton-on-Trent.	Sir Mylles Cave, Bart., and H. E. Smith, J.P., Esq., Swadlincote Market hall.	Employing a child before 12 noon and after 1 p.m. on March 11.	1 1 0	0 13 6	
" 22	George Stonier, baker, Eastgate Street, Stafford.	H. W. Gibson, J.P., and Thos. Turner, J.P., Esqs., Stafford Guildhall.	Employing a young person before 6 a.m., to wit, at 4.15 a.m. on April 3.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
"	Albert Hammersley, baker, Greengate Street, Stafford.	"	Employing a young person after 7 p.m., to wit, at 9.20 p.m. on April 2.	1 0 0	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Cramp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 15	Boulton and Co., Brownhills Tileries, Tunstall.	William Adams, and Thomas Hughes, Esqs., Tunstall.	Employing a woman and a young person after 6 p.m. on June 18.	2 0 0	1 11 0	
" 21	H. B. Smith and Co., Ashby Road, Winshill, Burton-on-Trent.	Sir H. F. Every, Bart., and Arthur Radford, Esq., Repton, Derbyshire.	Employing a male young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
Aug. 3	Sharpe Bros. and Co., Earthenware Works, Swadlincote, near Burton-on-Trent.	Sir Mylles Cave Brown Cave, Bart., and H. E. Smith, Esq., J.P., Swadlincote, co. Derby.	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 9 6	
"	William Beard, potter, Dog Kennels, Church Greasley.	" "	Allowing his child to be illegally employed in a factory.	0 10 6	0 9 6	
"	Hezekiah Potter, Brick Works, Stapenhill, near Burton-on-Trent.	" "	Neglecting to securely fence fly wheel of engine.	5 0 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	0 13 6	
Oct. 13	William Blundred, coal miner, 22, Weston Place, Longton.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, J.F. Wileman, J.P., and J. H. Goddard, J.P., Esqs., Longton.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school on September 30, 1880.	0 2 6	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880. May 18	William Wishart, Park-land Rope Works, Kirkcaldy.	Sheriff Lamond, Sheriff's Court, Cupar.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Astley.</i> Employing four boys under 13 years of age before and after 1 o'clock on the same day, the said boys being employed on the system of morning and afternoon sets.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 0 15 0	
1879. Dec. 11	Moorhouse, J., Stockport.	J. Wood, and T. Sykes, Esqs., Stockport.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Bignold.</i> 1. Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	2. Employing another child without said certificate.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
1880. Apr. 17	The India Mills Company, Limited, cotton spinners and weavers.	Dr. Rayner and J. L. Vaughan, Esq., Stockport.	Employing a female after 1 p.m. in cleaning.	0 5 0	0 14 6	The Magistrate said that in future cases he should inflict higher penalties, and he strongly urged the firm, which is a very important one, to make stringent regulations, and to hold the overlookers, who are the persons really to blame, responsible.
"	William Harrison, felt hat manufacturer.	J. L. Vaughan and Luton-Eskrigge, Esqs., Stockport.	Employing a child without sufficient school attendance.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
May 5	Wm. Leigh, overlooker in cotton mill.	The Mayor (S. W. Wilkinson) and Henry Bell, Esqs., Stockport.	Employing a child after 1 p.m. on Saturday, April 3.	0 5 0	0 16 6	The Magistrates in fixing the amount of fine, took into account the distress in Stockport.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Bignold—cont.</i>			
May 25	G. W. Holden, cotton spinner, Bollington.	J. N. Gaskell and T. Brocklehurst, Esqs., Macclesfield.	Employing four females during time allowed for meals.	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 2 6 0	The Magistrate suggested the maximum penalty in one case, and payment of costs in the other cases, to which I assented.
June 19	Trustee of Potts and Jackson, lime manufacturers.	Reginald Darwin and H. Hubbersty, Esqs., Buxton.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 12 6	First case in Buxton under the Factory Act.
"	Wm. Hodgkinson - -	" "	Neglecting to cause his child, employed in a factory, to attend school.	0 1 0	0 7 0	
July 2	William Frost, silk throwster.	J. Stringer and A. Horn- dern, Esqs., Maccles- field.	Employing a child without certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	John Houghton, silk- steward.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child, employed in a factory, to attend school.	0 1 0	0 10 6	
" 27	Wm. J. Hall, brick and tile maker, Potts Shrig- ley, Bollington.	J. N. Gaskell and E. H. Greg, Esqs., Maccles- field.	1. Employing child under 13 without a certificate of school attendance.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	2. Employing another child under 13 before 12 noon and after 1 p.m.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
"	G. Shufflebotham, Bolling- ton.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child, employed in a factory to attend school.	-	0 4 6	The Bench considered that the payment of costs by Defendant would be sufficient penalty.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Bignold—cont.</i>			
Aug. 20	Edwin Birchenall, milliner and dressmaker, Macclesfield.	The Mayor and W. Brod- rick, Esq., Macclesfield.	1. Employing a female by night -	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	2. Employing another female by night -	-	0 11 6	Costs only in the second case.
10	Brunner and Mond, alkali manufacturers.	G. W. Latham and Frank Wilbraham, Esqs., Sandbach.	Neglecting to fence mill gearing by which a person in their employ was killed on the 4th June last.	5 0 0	2 8 6	The Chairman (Mr. Latham) considered that there was contributory negligence by the deceased which should be considered in mitigation of the penalty.
July 13	David Williams	John Bishop, Esq., St i- pendiary Magistrate, Aberdare Court House.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Mostyn.</i> Employing Eleanor Thomas, a young woman, at 10.28 p.m., Saturday, June 19th, 1880.	1 0 0	0 10 3	
"	"	"	Employing Clara Tibbets, a young woman, at 10.28 p.m., Saturday, June 19th, 1880.	1 0 0	0 10 3	
"	"	"	Employing Catherine Lisle, a young woman, at 10.28 p.m., Saturday, June 19th, 1880.	1 0 0	0 10 3	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Mostyn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 31	John Evan Davies	John Bishop, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Merthyr Court House.	Employing Anne A. Atkins in workshop after 10. p.m., Saturday, July 17th, 1880.	1	0 10 3	
"	"	"	Employing Sarah Graham as above.	1 0 0	0 10 3	
"	"	"	Employing Margaret Priscilla Jones as above.	1 0 0	0 10 3	
Oct. 15	Samuel Williams	Colonel William Price Lewes, Arthur Howell Jones, Henry Williams, and Thomas Howell, Esqs., Newcastle Emlyn.	Employing women after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 12 6	3 5 0	
1879.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Striedinger.</i>	0 0 6	0 19 6	Prosecutor did not press either case, and declared himself satisfied with the record of conviction on payment of costs by Defendant, the latter undertaking to observe the law in future.
Dec. 12	Elijah Weed, bootmaker, Earls Barton (parent).	Spencer Pratt and Joseph Hill, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Wellingborough.	1. Permitting the employment of his child, age 11, both before and after the dinner hour.	0 0 6	0 9 6	Defendant had been repeatedly cautioned, and when brought into Court expressed a determination not to bind himself in any way. He refused to pay and was removed into custody.
"	"	"	2. Not causing the same child to attend school.	0 0 6	0 9 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1879.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Striedinger</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 12	James Underwood, boot-maker, Earls Barton (parent).	Spencer Pratt and Joseph Hill, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Wellingborough.	Not causing his child, employed by Defendant in pegging boots, to attend school.	0 0 6	0 14 6	This man had been warned often and in vain. He vowed he would not, on any condition, comply with the law, and repeated the statements he had made to Prosecutor in Court. As he was determined to make a martyr of himself, the Court obliged him by committing him for fourteen days to the House of Correction.
1880.						
Feb. 6	Joseph Blackwell, shoemaker, Earls Barton.	Capt. H. M. Stockdale, J. J. Hill, and Spencer Pratt, Esqs., Wellingborough Petty Sessions.	1. Having employed a child named William Mills, on 19th January, both before and after the dinner hour.	0 0 6	0 16 0	
"	"	"	2. Not producing a school certificate for that child on 20th January.			
"	Thomas Austin, shoemaker, Earls Barton.	"	Employing a child under 10 years of age, named Walter Willis, in a workshop.	0 0 6	0 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Striedinger</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 27	Hargrave and Co., hat manufacturers, Atherstone.	J. Sale, Esq., the only Magistrate present, consequently "No Court," County Petty Sessions, Atherstone.	1. Employing a child without certificate of fitness.			There being no prospect of hearing these cases, except after a fortnight's adjournment, Prosecutor acceded to the Magistrate's proposal of a withdrawal (on payment of costs by Defendants) all the more willingly as the Magistrate most seriously cautioned the Defendants, and the latter pledged themselves in future to carry out the law most carefully.
"	"	"	2. Employing a child both before and after the dinner hour.		0 18 0	
"	"	"	3. Not producing a school certificate.			
"	Magson and Cox, hat manufacturers, Atherstone.	"	1. Employing a child without certificate of fitness.			Defendant being very poor, and the costs heavy, it was assumed that the payment of the costs would be sufficient punishment, and that the infliction of a fine could be dispensed with.
"	"	"	2. Employing a child both before and after the dinner hour.		0 18 0	
"	"	"	3. Not producing a school certificate with respect to the same child.			
" 28	Charles Ward, shoemaker, Earls Barton.	R. Orlebar and S. Pratt, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Willingborough.	1. Employing a child both before and after the dinner hour.			
"	"	"	2. Not producing a school certificate for the same child.		0 13 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Striedinger</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
M y 28	George Saundon, shoemaker, Earls Barton.	R. Orlebar and S. Pratt, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Willingborough.	1. Employing a child both before and after the dinner hour.	0 1 0	0 12 0	Defendant pleaded poverty.
"	"	"	2. Not producing a school certificate for the same child.			
Sept. 27	Thomas Cockerill, brick-maker, Long Itchington, Rugby.	Sir G. Shuckborough and A. H. Thursby, Esq., County Petty Sessions, Southam.	1. Not producing a school certificate for a child employed in his brickyard.	0 8 6	1 1	
"	"	"	2. Employing a young person on Saturday after 2 p.m., viz., until 5 p.m.			
1879.			<i>Information laid by Mr. Bowling.</i>			
Nov. 28	E. Cotterill and Co., Livery Street, Birmingham.	T. Cheshire and H. Richards, Esqs., Birmingham.	Employing a child both in the morning and afternoon of the same day.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without having obtained a surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	Wm. Howell, Hope Works, George Street.	"	Failing to cause his child employed by himself to attend school.	-	-	Adjourned for a month, at my request, in order to see if the child was sent regularly to school now.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Bowling—cont.</i>			
Jan. 9	Wm. Howell, Holland Street, metal polisher.	J. Lowe and G. Goodrich, Esqs., Birmingham.	Not causing his child to attend school -	£ - -	£ s. d. - - -	This case was adjourned from November 28th, 1879, in order that I might see if the child was made to attend school re- gularly. Finding that his at- tendance since then had been very regular, I withdrew the summons.
Mar. 19	T. Dixon, cigar maker, Easy Row, Birmingham.	E. M. Ellis and H. Rich- ards, Esqs., Birming- ham.	Employing a young person without re- gistration.	2 0 0	0 12 6	The irregularities at Mr. Dixon's factory were continued in spite of cautions both verbally and by letter.
"	"	"	Employing a young person without having obtained a certificate of fit- ness.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	H. Barnett, Truby Street, Birmingham, silver chain maker.	"	Employing a child both in the forenoon and afternoon of the same day.	1 0 0	0 12 6	This child was at work with several other girls at 8.10 p.m., having commenced at 8 a.m. In consequence of a letter from Mr. Barnett explaining that the blame rested on his foreman, only one case was taken.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Bowling</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 25	Ebenezer Gibbons, Lodge Hill, Birmingham.	Alderman Biggs and J. Cheshire, Esq., Birmingham.	Not securely fencing mill gearing	0 10 0	0 12 6	I had directed this mill gearing to be fenced, but Mr. Gibbons had neglected to do so; the consequence was that a boy was caught on it and had his leg broken. I urged upon the Magistrates that 10s. was not an adequate fine for this offence, but they were of opinion that as Mr. Gibbons promised to do something for the lad, 10s. would meet the case.
July 8	Robert Hodgkinson, Brick Works, Wilnecote.	W. Lucy and J. Price, Esqs., Tamworth.	Employing a child without obtaining a school certificate.	0 2 6	0 16 6	
" 16	James Neale, lamp maker, Graham Street, Birmingham.	Colonel Ratcliff and W. M. Ellis, Esqs., Birmingham.	Not securely fencing every part of a steam engine, in consequence whereof a certain young person suffered bodily injury.	-	0 10 0	I urged upon the Magistrates the seriousness of the offence, that I had only six weeks before the accident pointed out the want of fencing and ordered it to be done, that the boy was seriously injured, but all to no effect. Colonel Ratcliff expressed much sympathy with the Defendant, and he was ordered by the Bench to pay the costs without a fine.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Bowling</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 31	F. P. Longmore, Clement Street, Birmingham.	J. C. Kynnersley, Esq., Stipendiary, Birmingham.	Obstructing an inspector in the performance of his duty.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Illegally employing a child	-	-	Child had been got out of the way and summons could not be served.
Oct. 29	A. Hidson, gold cutter, Spencer Street, Birmingham.	Alderman Deykin and F. F. Goodman, Esqs., Birmingham.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 12 6	This is the fourth occasion I have reported Mr. Hidson for irregularities, on the three previous occasions I cautioned him.
"	W. Harrop, jeweller, Spencer Street, Birmingham.	"	Employing a woman at 8.35 p.m.	0 5 0	0 12 6	It appeared that these women were in the habit of working after eight on Fridays. On the occasion of my visit two others bolted before I could catch them.
"	"	"	Same offence in a second case	0 5 0	0 12 6	
1879.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Osborn.</i>			
Nov. 19	Keighley Green Mill Co. Limited, Burnley.	John Howorth (Mayor), and B. W. Briggs, Esq., Burnley.	Employing females after 5.30 p.m.	4 0 0	5 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS
1870.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 20	M. Moss, fustian cutter, Helden Bridge.	A. C. Ormerod, G. H. Hinchliffe, and Thos. Riley, Esqs., Todmorden.	Employing young persons without having registered their names.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing young persons more than seven days, to wit, six months, without certificates of fitness.	-	1 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Dec. 31	The Crompton Spinning Co., Limited, Vale Mills, Shaw.	H. T. Milne, T. H. Radcliffe, and Hilton Greave, Esqs., Royton.	Employing eight females after 5.30 p.m.	8 0 0	5 18 6	
"	The Smallbrook Spinning Co., Limited, Smallbrook.	"	Employing ten females after 5.30 p.m. -	10 0 0	7 7 6	
1880. Jan. 7	The Parkside Spinning Co., Limited, Parkside Mills, Royton.	Robert Whitaker, and Abraham Leach, Esqs., Royton.	Employing ten women after 5.30 p.m. -	10 0 0	7 7 6	
"	Joseph Clegg, High Crompton Mills, near Shaw.	"	Employing two women after 5.30 p.m. -	2 0 0	1 9 0	
"	The Shaw Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Shaw, near Oldham.	"	Employing three females after 5.30 p.m.	3 0 0	2 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 9	Joshua Stott, cotton spinner and manufacturer, Hamer, Rochdale.	T. Schofield (Mayor), R. T. Heape, and John Leach, Esqs., Town Hall, Rochdale.	1. Employing a child on Saturday, who had been employed on the previous Saturday, and six hours on previous days of the week.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	2. Employing another child similarly	-	0 10 6	Convicted in costs.
Feb. 4	The Newchurch Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, Victoria Works, Cloughfold.	John Howorth and Edward Hoyle, Esqs., Bacup.	Employing females after 5.30 p.m., to wit, during part of the time set apart for meals.	5 0 0	6 2 6	Five cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	John Tattersall and Sons, fulling millers, &c., Edgeside, near Newchurch.	Edward Hoyle and Thos. Aitkin, Esqs., Bacup.	Neglecting to maintain fencing of mill-gearing, whereby one Alfred Maden received bodily injury resulting in death.	20 0 0	0 17 0	The person killed being 18 years of age, and his parents deriving benefit from his wages, the Bench expressed a hope that the Secretary of State might assign a portion of the penalty to the parents.
" 18	The Star Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Royton.	A. Crompton, Thomas Seville, and Abraham Leach, Esqs., Royton.	Employing 12 females after 5.30 p.m.	14 0 0	8 14 0	The Bench inflicted the maximum penalty in one case, and 1½ penalty in each of the remainder, and declared their intention to deal vigorously with any such cases in future.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Osborn—cont.</i>			
Feb. 18.	The Star Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Royton.	A. Crompton, Thomas Seville, and Abraham Leach, Esqs., Royton.	Permitting a child to clean machinery in motion.	£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. 0 14 6	This being the first prosecution for this offence in this district, and intended to draw attention to this regulation of the Act of 1878, I requested the Bench to inflict only a small penalty.
Mar. 24	Mitchell Brothers, Albert Carpet Works, woollen printers, Water, near Newchurch.	J. S. Sutcliffe, J. H. Worral, and Edward Ashworth, Esqs., Bacup.	Employing children without certificates of school attendance.	1 10 0		Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Not keeping register in accordance with the Act.	1 0 0	4 15 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0		
"	John and Thomas Barcroft, woollen printers, Edgeside, Newchurch.	"	Employing a child after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
"	Rawtenstall Cotton Manufacturing Co., Limited, Union Works, Cloughfold.		Employing females after 5.30 p.m.	-	0 10 0	The solicitor for the Defendants having explained that his clients had now engaged a second engineer in order to ensure punctual stoppage, and undertaken on their behalf to strictly conform to the Act, the Bench suggested the Defendants should pay costs, and the cases be withdrawn, to which course I acceded.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Osborne—cont.</i>			
July 9	W. Hastings and Son, Morningside Mill, Rochdale, woollen manufacturers.	His Worship the Mayor, T. Schofield, J. Brierley, and C. Whitaker, Esqs., Town Hall, Rochdale.	Employing females during a meal hour, <i>i.e.</i> , between 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m.	£ 1 1 0	£ 2 5 0	Defendants pleading guilty through their solicitor, and undertaking greater care in future. I withdrew four cases on payment of costs.
"	Newchurch Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, Victoria Mills, Cloughfold.	Edward Ashworth, R. W. Mann, and J. W. Worrall, Esqs., Bacup.	Employing children without certificates of school attendance.	1 0 0	} 4 15 6	The solicitor for the defence pleaded guilty on behalf of the Company, but maintained that they had used due diligence, and that the fine should be levied on their servants. As these had not been summoned, the Bench declined to take this course, but as I was informed the subordinates would have to pay the fines or be discharged, I proposed a penalty should be inflicted in one case, and withdrew the remainder on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Not keeping register as prescribed	- - -		
"	David Heap, letter-press printer, Hebden Bridge.	Abraham Ormerod, George Hinchcliffe, and Thomas Riley, Esqs., Todmorden.	Not keeping register as prescribed, in the case of two children.	1 0 0	} 2 0 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Employing the same more than seven days without surgical certificates of fitness.	0 10 0		
"	"	"	Employing the same without certificates of school attendance for previous weeks.	0 10 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Osborne—cont.</i>			
Aug. 18	Burnley Paper Making Co., Limited, Calder Vale, Burnley.	John Howorth (Mayor), Wm. Robinson, John Kay, and John H. Scott, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	£ s. d. 2 0 0	£ s. d. 0 12 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to fence a certain steam engine.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
Sept. 1	Charles Kershaw, fulling miller, Field Mill, Blat-chinworth.	J. Brierley and E. Clegg, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing young persons during the night.	4 0 0	2 14 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep the register as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
" 13	The Woodstock Mill Spinning Co., Limited, Woodstock Mill, Old-ham.	Abraham Leach, Abraham Crompton, J. Scholes, J. Rowland, and J. Wild-Clegg, Esqs., Old-ham Town Hall.	Employing females after 5.30 p.m.	10 0 0	10 8 6	Ten cases withdrawn on payment of costs, the Directors through their Chairman pledging themselves to give up the practice of irregular overtime.
1879.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hudson.</i>			
Nov. 28	George Andersen, rope and twine manufacturer, Angel Road, New Catton, Norwich.	A. J. Utter Brown and Godfrey Barnard, Esqs., Norwich.	Being the occupier of a rope ground did, on the 24th day of October, and for some time previously, unlawfully employ therein one Francis Daniels, a child under the age of ten years.	0 1 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1879.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hudson—cont.</i>			
Nov. 28	John Daniels, parent	A. J. Utter Brown and Godfrey Barnard, Esqs., Norwich.	That he the said John Daniels, being the father of the said Francis, did permit the said child to be so unlawfully employed.	£ 0 1 0	£ s. d. 0 8 0	
"	George Andersen, rope and twine manufacturer, Angel Road, New Catton, Norwich.	"	And also did employ on the 24th day of October 1879 one Robert Austin, a child under thirteen years of age, without having obtained a school certificate for the previous week.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
"	Charles Austin, parent	"	Did permit the said Robert Austin to be so unlawfully employed.	0 1 0	0 6 0	Mr. Austin having pleaded guilty the costs were only 6s.
Dec. 5	Messrs. S. and W. Owers, Son, and Company.	The Rev. Robert Gwilt, C. E. Gibb, Esq., and the Rev. Ezekiel Sturks, Mildenhall.	Having employed on 22nd October 1879, and a long time previously, one Benjamin Burnett, a child under the age of thirteen years, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day, including Saturdays.	-	0 9 3	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Having employed the same child on 28th October 1879 without having obtained a certificate of school attendance for the previous week.	-	0 9 3	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
1880. Jan. 16	Thomas C. Dyson, dressmaker, Sheep Market, St. Ives.	John Wadsworth and Thomas King, Esqs., St. Ives.	Having employed a women after 10 p.m. on the night of 26th November 1879.	2 0 0	-	
"	"	"	Three other cases, withdrawn on payment of costs.	-	1 18 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Meade King.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 16	Ernest Beyer, baby linen manufacturer, 9, Russell Street, Manchester.	Thomas Dale and James Croston, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of attendance at school.	2 0 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of attendance at school.	2 0 0	0 12 6	
"	Charles Newborn, boot-lace manufacturer, 11B, Chorlton Road, Manchester.	P. B. Ferguson and J. F. Furniss, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a child neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, nor on the system of employment on alternate days only.	1 1 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of attendance at school.	1 1 0	0 11 6	
Feb. 11	Mary Christian, dress-maker, 132, Oxford Road, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a female after 4 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a female after 4 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a female after 4 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a female after 4 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Meade King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 11	Mary Christian, dress-maker, 132, Oxford Road, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a female after 4 o'clock on a Saturday afternoon.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
Mar. 19	Elijah Bradburn, fustian cutter, Lymm.	Barton and P. Stubbs, Esqs., Lymm Petty sessions.	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of his attendance at school.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	William Clayton, fustian cutter, Lymm.	"	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of his attendance at school.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	George Percival, Lymm	"	Neglecting to cause his son, a child employed in a factory, to attend school.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
"	Thomas Cooke, Lymm	"	Neglecting to cause his son, a child employed in a factory, to attend school.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
May 25	George P. Lee, hair-seating manufacturer, Vernon Works, Longsight.	Sir John Iles Mantell, Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Manchester.	Allowing to a woman employed in a textile factory less than two hours for meals during the daily period of employment.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Allowing to a woman employed in a textile factory less than two hours for meals during the daily period of employment.	0 10 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS. *
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Meade King</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 25	George P. Lee, hair-seating manufacturer, Vernon Works, Longsight.	Sir John Iles Mantell, Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Manchester.	Allowing to a woman employed in a textile factory less than two hours for meals during the daily period of employment.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
" 28	William Johnson, fustian cutter, 7, Dutton Street, Warrington.	Captain Reynolds and Joseph Davies, Esqs., Police Court, Warrington.	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of attendance at school.	0 10 0	0 11 6	These children were employed full time for a week or more.
"	"	"	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of attendance at school.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of attendance at school.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
June 8	Henry Bratt, milliner, &c., High Street, Northwich.	Major Fox, — Neumann, and — Macrae, Esqs., Northwich Petty Sessions.	Employing a female after 4 o'clock on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
"	"	"	Employing a female after 4 o'clock on Saturday.	-	0 4 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs by the Defendant.
"	"	"	Employing a female after 4 o'clock on Saturday.	-	0 4 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Meade King</i> —cont.			
June 25	R. Peel and Co., Cambridge Street Finishing Works, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	1. Employing a young person before 6 a.m.	5 0 0	} 3 11 0	These boys were found working at 1.15 a.m. Two cases withdrawn, on payment of costs by the Defendant, by direction of the Magistrate.
	The Defendants summoned, under section 87, William Houghton, a maker-up, who was brought before the Court as the actual offender and convicted of the offences charged, the above-named Defendants, R. Peel and Co., being declared exempt from any fine.		2. Employing a young person before 6 a.m.	5 0 0		
			3. Employing a young person before 6 a.m.	-		
			4. Employing a young person before 6 a.m.	-		
"	Crosby and Walker, Oldham Street, Manchester.	"	Employing a young person after 4 o'clock on Saturday.	1 0 0	} 1 6 6	
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 4 o'clock on Saturday.	1 0 0		
Sept. 7	Henry Inman, rustic-house builder, Stratford.	Sir John Iles Mantell, Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Strangeways.	Employing a child neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, nor on the system of employment on alternate days only.	1 0 0	0 14 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.						
Sept. 7	Henry Inman, rustic-house builder, Stretford.	Sir John Iles Mantell, Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Strangeways.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Meade King</i> —cont. Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of attendance at school.	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 13 6	
May 3	The Fylde Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Thos. Thos. and Hoyle Fair, Esqs., Kirkham.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Cooke Taylor.</i> Employing five women and young persons after 5.30 p.m., work having commenced at 6 a.m.	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" 28	Isherwood and Brindle, paper makers, Samlesbury.	Thomas Whitaker and William Whitehead, Esqs., and others, Walton-le-Dale.	Not keeping a factory register in the manner required by the Factory Act.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
Sept. 28	Fylde Spinning Company	John Satterthwaite and W. W. Taylor, Esqs., Preston.	Employing women after 6 p.m.	1 0 0 -	0 8 0 1 4 6	In first case, other seven withdrawn on payment of costs, 3s. 6d. each.
1879. Nov. 28	George Billingham, chain maker, Mushroom Green, Dudley.	The Mayor (H. M. Wainwright) and J. R. Tilley, Esqs., Town Hall, Dudley.	<i>Information laid by Mr. Jones.</i> For employing Samuel Billingham, the same being a child, without obtaining school certificate.	3 0 0	0 12 6	The Magistrates imposed the highest penalty as the Defendant had defied the law, and used abusive language.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1879. Nov. 28	Thomas Round, chain maker, Mushroom Green, Dudley.	The Mayor (H. M. Wainwright) and J. R. Tilley, Esqs., Town Hall, Dudley.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Jones—cont.</i> For employing David Pearson, the same being a child, without obtaining a school certificate.	£ 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 12 6	The Defendant, who is a ticket-of-leave man, was impertinent.
"	Wm. Kendall, chain maker, Dudley Wood, Dudley.	" "	For employing Thomas Long, the same being a child, without school certificate.	0 2 6	0 12 6	
"	Samuel Weaver, caster and chain maker, 35, Mushroom Green, Dudley.	" "	For employing Horatio Weaver, the same being a child, without school certificate.	0 2 6	0 12 6	
"	Thomas Weaver, chain maker, 25, Mushroom Green, Dudley.	" "	For employing Ann Knowles, the same being a child, without school certificate.	0 2 6	0 12 6	
"	Phoebe Hingley, chain maker, Newtown, Cradley Heath.	" "	For employing Samuel Turner, the same being a child, without school certificate.	-	-	Adjourned to Dec. 19th owing to uncertainty as to who is the occupier of the workshop.
Dec. 12	The Welsh Woollen Company, Newtown.	Ric. Ed. Jones and Joseph Hy. Blythe, Esqs., Town Hall, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.	For employing Jane Hughes after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	"	" "	For employing Elizabeth Humphrey after 6 p.m.	-	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	" "	For employing Herbert Hamer after 6 p.m.	-	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1879.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Jones—cont.</i>			
Dec. 12	The Welsh Woollen Company, Newtown.	Ric. Ed. Jones and Joseph Hy. Blythe, Esqs., Town Hall, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.	For employing Ellen Davies after 6 p.m.	-	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	For employing Eliza Owen after 6 p.m.	-	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	For employing Ann Evans after 6 p.m.	-	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Henry Hingley, chain maker, Newtown, Cradley Heath.	The Mayor and Geo. Thompson, Esqs., Dudley.	For employing Sam. Turner, the same being a child, without school certificate.	0 2 6	0 10 6	
1880.						
Feb. 4	Richard Lykes, chain maker, Cradley Heath.	O. L. Freer and W. Basano, Esqs., Old Hill.	For employing his child under 10 years of age.	-	0 15 0	The Inspector said he saw the child at work, but a witness was brought to swear such was not the case.
"	Enoch Sidaway, chain maker, Quarry Bank.	Haden Cooser, Esq., Deputy Stipendiary, Brierley Hill.	For employing his child under 10 years of age.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
May 4	James Smart, Bricks, Hales Owen.	Ed. Gem, Hy. Howard, Eras. Benj. Phillips, and Jno. Skipworth Gibbons, Esqs., Hales Owen.	Not affixing abstract of Factory Workshops Act.	-	-	Owing to a misunderstanding as to the date when the case should be heard, Mr. Jones and Capt. Armstrong did not appear on the appointed day.
"	"	"	Employing young person contrary to Act.	-	0 15 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Beaumont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 18	Joseph Mitchell, Westgate Mill, Wakefield.	W. Statter and W. Gill, Esqs., Wakefield.	Employing two children without having obtained a certificate of school atten- dance, and employing the same two children, not having obtained certi- cate of fitness.	5 0 0	1 15 0	
" 27	Joe Marshall Johnson	William Ackmyd, William Blakeley, and R. J. Critch- ley, Esqs., Dewsbury.	Allowing James Thorpe, Herbert Raw- son, John Kitchen, and Mary Robert- shaw to be employed in a factory at Mirfield on the 6th January 1880, not having obtained certificates of fitness for employment.	2 0 0	1 13 0	
"	Luke Earnshaw	" "	Allowing one, Henry Loader, to work in a factory between the fixed and tra- versing part of a machine when in motion, on the 6th January 1880, at Mirfield.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	George Beaumont	" "	Same as to Thos. Beaumont	0 5 0	0 9 6	
Mar. 13	John Turner, Knotting- ley.	W. Perl and A. Jessop, Esqs., Pontefract.	Employing two boys after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and employing two children, not having obtained a certificate of school attendance.	2 0 0	2 10 0	
April 7	Arthur Berkeley	W. H. Lee and W. Jill, Esqs., Wakefield.	Employing three boys not having ob- tained certificates of fitness, and after 9 p.m. on the 27th of February; fined 10s. in each case, including costs.	3 0 0	-	The penalty imposed was 3 <i>l.</i> , in- cluding costs, which amounted to 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> , leaving for the penalty 18 <i>s.</i>

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Beaumont</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 10	Andrew Mooney, Knotting- ley.	Theo. Peel, Adam Jessop, and W. F. Tempest, Esqs., Pontefract.	Employing a child not having obtained a certificate of fitness, and not having obtained a certificate of school atten- dance.	2 0 0	1 11 6	Fined 12. and costs in each case.
" 6	Louisa Dewhurst and Elizabeth Dewhurst.	John Gurney and Robert Kell, Esqs., Bradford.	Employing young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, July 10th.	1 15 0	2 16 0	
"	Mrs. Pearson	" "	Employing young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, July 10th.	-	0 16 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs, as the half holiday had been given regularly to within a few weeks.
"	Mrs. Hornsby	" "	Employing young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, July 10th.	-	0 4 0	Payment of costs on promise not to offend again.
Oct. 11	Batley Manufacturing Co., Batley Carr.	W. Curr and J. Whitaker, Esqs., Dewsbury.	Employing females and young persons during the meal hour on the mid-day of September 16th.	1 10 0	1 11 6	
			<i>Informations laid by Mr. J. A. Red- grave.</i>			
Mar. 19	Braby and Co., Victoria Works, Deptford.	J. Marsham, Esq., Green- wich Police Court.	Employing a young person at night.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person at night.	0 10 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 19	Braby and Co., Victoria Works, Deptford.	J. Marsham, Esq., Green- wich Police Court.	Employing a young person without sur- gical certificate.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Not keeping proper register of young persons.	0 10 0	0 4 0	
June 7	Walter Monckton, paper maker, Basted, Wrotham.	Sir F. Geary Dallison, Police Court, Malling.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, May 8th.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, May 8th.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, May 8th.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, May 8th.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, May 8th.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, May 8th.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
25	Smith and Saunders, Bon Marché, Brixton.	F. Ellison, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Employing eleven women after 2 p.m. on Saturday, May 29th.	0 10 0	1 2 0	No defence made. Conviction in one case. All costs paid by Defendants.
24	Wm. Stafford, box maker, Whitecross Street, S.E.	A. Bridge, Esq., Southwark Police Court.	Failing to register young persons	0 10 0	0 2 0	
July 1	"	"	Employing young persons without sur- gical certificates.	-	1 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
"	Austin and Lynn, brick-makers, Portslade, Sussex.	Col. Hansard and Col. Talbot, Hove Town Hall.	1. Employing a child without surgical certificate.	0 10 0		
"	"	"	2. Employing a child without surgical certificate.	0 10 0	2 12 0	
"	"	"	3. Not procuring certificate of school attendance of child.	0 10 0		
"	"	"	4. Not procuring certificate of school attendance of child.	0 10 0		
"	Corney and Hayllar, brick-makers, Aldrington, Sussex.	"	Allowing a young person to work before 6 a.m.	0 10 0	1 4 6	
"	James Noles, brickmaker, Portslade, Sussex.	"	1. Allowing a child to work both before and after 1 p.m.	2 0 0		
"	"	"	2. Not procuring certificate of school attendance of child.	2 0 0		
"	"	"	3. Not procuring certificate of school attendance of child.	2 0 0	5 8 0	
"	"	"	4. Allowing a child to work before 6 a.m.	2 0 0		
"	"	"	5. Allowing a young person to work before 6 a.m.	2 0 0		
"	"	"	6. Allowing a child to work both before and after 1 p.m.	2 0 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 4	Thomas Washington, brickmaker, Aldrington, Sussex.	Col. Hansard and Col. Talbot.	1. Not procuring certificate of school attendance of child.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	2. Not procuring certificate of school attendance of child.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	3. Allowing a child to work before 6 a.m.	1 0 0	3 14 6	
"	"	"	4. Allowing a young person to work before 6 a.m.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	5. Allowing a child to work both before and after 1 p.m.	1 0 0		
"	Holloway and Fieldus, brickmakers, Aldrington and Portslade, Sussex.	"	1. Allowing a child to work before 6 a.m.	0 10 0		
"	"	"	2. Allowing a child to work before 6 a.m.	0 10 0	2 16 6	
"	"	"	3. Not procuring certificate of school attendance of child.	0 10 0		
"	"	"	4. Not procuring certificate of school attendance of child.	0 10 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 4	E. J. Ockenden, brick-maker, Aldrington and Portslade, Sussex.	Col. Hansard and Col. Talbot.	1. Not procuring certificate of school attendance of child.	0 10 0	1 9 6	
"	"	"	2. Allowing a child to work before 6 a.m.	0 10 0		
" 30	H. P. Hall, brickmaker, Southwick, Sussex.	Lieut.-Col. Ingram and W. Wyatt, Esq., Steyning Police Court.	Allowing a child to be employed both before and after dinner time.	1 0 0	0 17 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 17 6	
Sept. 6	Henry Evenden, draper, Eastbourne.	J. J. Howard and J. Swift, Esqs., Police Court, Eastbourne.	Employing 10 women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	5 0 0	5 8 0	
" 8	Hide Brothers and Cook, brickmakers, Worthing.	J. Tribe, Esq., and Major Lyon, Worthing Police Court.	Employing a child both before and after 1 p.m.	0 1 0	1 19 6	I deprecated heavy fines in these cases, and the Bench took the remark very literally, but expressed their determination to have the law obeyed, and to inflict full penalties in future cases.
"	"	"	Employing a child both before and after 1 p.m.	0 1 0		
"	"	"	Not producing certificate of child's school attendance.	0 1 0		
"	"	"	Not producing certificate of child's school attendance.	0 1 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880. Sept. 8	E. Patching, bricknaker, Worthing.	J. Tribe, Esq., and Major Lyon, Worthing Police Court.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i> Employing a child both before and after 1 p.m.	£ s. d. 0 1 0	£ s. d. 1 1 6	
"	"	"	Not producing a certificate of child's school attendance.	0 1 0		
" 15	Wm. Gravett and Sons, brickmakers, Hailsham.	Sir C. Blunt and J. Dunn, Esq., Hailsham.	Not producing certificate of school attendance of a child employed.	0 5 0	0 8 6	
"	"	"	Allowing a child under 10 to be employed.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Allowing a girl under 16 to be employed.	0 5 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Allowing a child to be employed both morning and afternoon.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Allowing a child under 10 to be employed.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Allowing a girl under 16 to be employed.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
" 20	J. Peerless, builder and brickmaker, Eastbourne.	F. J. Howard and F. W. Cavendish, Esqs., Eastbourne.	Employing a young person after 2 on Saturday in saw mill.	0 1 0	0 18 3	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 1 0	0 18 3	These were adjourned cases from Sept. 6th, the Defendant having already been fined 5l. 8s., including costs, on that day, in similar charges, and pleading guilty, small penalties were now imposed, the costs of witnesses being heavy.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 20	J. Peerless builder and brickmaker, Eastbourne.	F. J. Howard and F. W. Cavendish, Esqs., Eastbourne.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 1 0	0 18 3	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 1 0	0 18 3	
"	"	"	Employing a child without surgical certificate.	0 1 0	0 18 3	
"	"	"	Not putting up notice of the Act in brickfield.	0 1 0	0 18 3	
"	"	"	Not keeping register of young persons in brickfield.	0 1 0	0 18 3	
"	"	"	Employing a child both before and after 1 p.m. in brickfield.	0 1 0	0 18 3	
"	"	"	Employing a child both before and after 1 p.m. in brickfield.	0 1 0	0 18 3	
"	"	"	Not producing a certificate of school attendance of child.	0 1 0	0 18 3	
" 25	Frederic Cruttenden, brickmaker, St. Leonards-on-Sea.	Sir Auchital Ashburnham and V. B. Crane, Esq., Hastings Police Court.	Not putting up notice of Act -	0 10 0	0 15 6	A penalty of 1 <i>l.</i> in each case was imposed, but mitigated to 10 <i>s.</i> on my application.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 25	Frederic Cruttenden, brickmaker, St. Leonards-on-Sea.	Sir Archibald Ashburnham and V. B. Drake, Esq., Hastings Police Court.	Not keeping register of young persons -	0 10 0	0 15 6	
"	"	"	Not having a surgical certificate of young person.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
" 30	Frederic Cuttenden, builder, St. Leonards.	Messrs. Winter, Gausden, Rock, &c., Hastings Police Court.	Not putting up notice of Act -	-	0 10 0	This Defendant having been fined on Saturday previous for similar offences, I withdrew these cases on payment of costs by Defendant.
"	"	"	Not keeping register of young persons	-	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	-	0 10 0	
"	F. Hemings, soda water maker, St. Leonard's on Sea.	"	Not putting up notice of Act -	0 1 0	0 15 6	Small penalties only applied for to make an example, costs being heavy.
"	"	"	Not keeping register of young persons -	0 1 0	0 15 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 1 0	0 15 0	
"	T. Brett, printer, St. Leonards-on-Sea.	"	Not putting up notice of Act -	0 1 0	0 17 6	Defendant being an "eccentric" character was leniently dealt with, costs being heavy.
"	"	"	Not keeping register of young persons -	0 1 0	0 17 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 30	T. Brett, printer, St. Leonards-on-Sea.	Messrs. Winter, Gausden, Rock, &c., Hastings Police Court.	Employing a child without surgical certificate.	0 1 0	0 17 0	
Oct. 13	John Jeffrey, brickmaker, Hailsham.	Sir C. Blunt and J. Dunn, Esqs., Hailsham.	Employing his son, aged 9, in brick-making.	0 1 0	0 5 0	The penalties and costs were mitigated, owing to poverty of Defendant.
"	"	"	Employing his daughter, aged 7, in brick-making.	0 1 0	0 5 0	
"	"	"	Employing his son, aged 12, full time.	0 1 0	0 5 0	
" 19	R. Bell and Co., wax match works, Wands-worth.	F. Shiel, Esq., Wandsworth Police Court.	Employing a woman after 2 p.m. on Saturday, September 4th.	2 0 0	0 7 0	The Magistrate inflicted substantial penalties owing to the firm having been specially warned by me not long ago.
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 2 p.m. on Saturday, September 4th.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 2 p.m. on Saturday, September 4th.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 2 p.m. on Saturday, September 4th.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
" 21	F. Clark, engineer, Canterbury.	Messrs. Fill and Goulden, Canterbury	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	0 0 0	0 17 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	0 1 0	0 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. J. A. Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 30	Spalding and Hodge, paper makers, Horton, Kirby, Kent.	T. Fleet, and T. Bevan, Esqs., Dartford Police Court.	Employing a child after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	} 2 8 6 }	The firm having acknowledged offences, and undertaken that the like should not occur again, seven cases were withdrawn on payment of costs, and a fine of 10s. in each of the remaining six cases was inflicted by the Bench with costs.
"	"	"	Employing a child after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	Employing a young person from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.	1 0 0		
Sept. 16	The Cogny Flax Spinning Co., Cogny Mill, Lough, co. Antrim.	A. C. Allen and James Thompson, Esqs., Ballyclare Petty Sessions Court, Ballyclare, co. Antrim.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Cameron.</i> For employing women and young persons after 6 p.m. on Monday the 30th August 1880.	3 0 0	1 18 6	
July 26	John Hislop	C. J. Shireff, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute, Haddington.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Kindersly.</i> 1. Employing a young person from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.	0 10 0	} 1 7 0 }	
"	"	"	2. Employing same young person from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.; i.e., six hours without an interval of 30 minutes for a meal.	0 10 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.						
Aug. 13	David Yorke, boot manufacturer, Finedon.	Spencer Pratt, Chairman, and Robt. Arkwright, Esqs., Court House, Wellingborough.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Wood.</i> Illegally employing a child in a work-shop.	£ s. d. - - 0	£ s. d. 0 11 0	On Defendant pleading guilty, the Inspector asked that the case should be treated as one of warning and the utmost leniency exercised.
Oct. 13	Fred Brampton, Kettering	S. Soames, Esq., and Col. Arthur, Court House, Kettering.	Employing a child without having obtained a school certificate for the preceding week.	0 0 6	0 13 6	Asked for leniency in this the first case taken in the town.
June 8	Miss Jane Wilson, dress-maker, 89, Grafton Street, Dublin.	C. J. O'Donell, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Dublin.	<i>Information laid by Mr. Woodgate.</i> Employing 15 females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 15th May 1880. Summons issued in respect of 10 females.	1 0 0	- - -	
1879.						
Nov. 20	The Park Street (Heywood) Cotton Spinning Co., Limited,	Rd. Bealey and J. S. Walker, Esqs., Police Court, Bury.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hoare.</i> Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
"	"	"	Employing a woman during a meal hour.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
" 27	The Lancaster Gas Meter Co., Limited, Oldham.	J. Riley and J. Taylor, Esqs., Police Court, Oldham.	Employing a child before and after the dinner hour on 5th November 1879.	0 10 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1879.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 27	The Lancaster Gas Meter Co., Limited, Oldham.	J. Riley and J. Taylor, Esqs., Police Court, Oldham.	Employing a young person without having obtained a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
Dec. 3	John Spear, Salford, letter-press printer.	Joseph Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
" 4	Chas. Clough, Oldham, a minder.	E. A. Wright and J. Riley, Esqs., Police Court, Oldham.	Employing a child cleaning machinery in motion.	0 1 0	0 14 6	First case of the kind in Oldham.
" "	Hy. Hopkinson, Oldham, a minder.	" "	Employing a child during a meal hour -	-	0 12 0	Withdrawn, as there appeared to be extenuating circumstances, on Defendant paying the costs.
" 10	Chadderton Iron Co., Limited, I'k Vale, Chadderton.	A. Leach and Jos. Clegg, Esqs., Police Court, Royton.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 0 0	0 17 0	
" 11	Boarshaw Dyeing Co. Limited, Middleton.	Howarth Ashton and Samuel Barlow, Esqs., Police Court, Middleton.	Failing to put up notice of the time allowed for meals.	0 5 0	0 16 0	
1880. Jan. 5	Wm. Wilson, Hope Mill, Radcliffe, cotton weaver.	J. Mellor and R. Walker, Esqs., Police Court, Bury.	Employing women after 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th December 1879.	1 10 0	2 11 0	
Feb. 4	Thos. Woodward, Oldham, mill minder.	Thos. Radcliffe and Saml. Mayall, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0 5 0	0 13 6	



RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hoare.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 11	Lees, Travis, and Lees, cotton spinners, Middleton Junction.	Thos. Seville and S. R. Platt, Esqs., Royton Police Court.	Allowing 10 women and young persons to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on.	10 0 0	8 15 0	
" 12	W. E. Clegg, Oldham, letter-press printer.	E. A. Wright and John Wald, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness for a child.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
" 26	Rd. Bealey and Co., Radcliffe, bleachers.	John Whitehead and Jas. Porritt, Esqs., Police Court, Bury.	Failing to securely fence certain mill-gearing, viz., an upright shaft.	1 0 0	1 12 0	The fine appears very inadequate, a lad having been injured owing to the want of proper fencing.
"	Ralph Pownall, Heywood, builder.	" "	Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness for a young person.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
Mar. 10	John Wild, Oldham, letter-press printer.	Samuel Taylor and J. C. Lees, Esqs., Town Hall Oldham.	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of his attendance at school.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
" 23	The Farnworth Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, Walkden.	Thos. Dickins and J. S. Mayson, Esqs., County Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a child during a part of the time allowed for meals.	0 10 0	0 16 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing another child both before and after the dinner hour.	0 10 0	0 16 6	
" 25	Thos. Davenport, Radcliffe, cotton spinner.	Edward Mucklow and Samuel Knowles, Esqs., Police Court, Bury.	Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness for a young person.	0 10 0	0 17 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 31	Lightbown, Aspinall, and Co., Pendleton, paper stainers.	Jos. Markinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Failing to produce to the Inspector school certificates for three children.	3 0 0	1 16 0	
"	Mary A. Cunliffe, Salford, paper colourer	"	Employing a child without obtaining a certificate of her attendance at school for the foregone week.	0 15 0	0 11 0	
"	W. and J. Ellison, Salford, cut nail makers.	"	Similar offence	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	Newton, Athow, and Co., Salford, wire coverers.	"	Employing a young person after 7 o'clock of the evening.	1 10 0	0 11 0	
April 1	Patricroft Spinning Co., Patricroft, cotton spinners, who transferred to Manchester.	C. Leigh Clare and Edw. Herford, Esqs., Police Court, Strangeways, Manchester.				
"	Wm. Gallagher spinner, and	"	Employing a young person during a part of the time allowed for meals.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
"	Peter Lee, spinner.	"	Similar offence	0 10 0	0 14 6	
"	John Hamer, Radcliffe, brickmaker.	Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson and John Whitehead, Esq., Bury.	Employing a child before and after the dinner hour on 11th March 1880.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
"	James Johnson, Radcliffe, parent.	"	Failing to cause his son James to attend school.	0 1 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May	S. Jackson and Sons, Butler Green, Oldham. cotton spinners.	John Riley and Thos. Seville Esqs., Royton Police Court.	Allowing a child, two young persons, and six women to remain in a room during a meal hour in which a manufacturing process was being carried on.	27 0 0	6 13 6	A bad case of running overtime.
"	Henry Render, Limited, Stanley Street, Salford, corn millers.	J. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, and another, Town Hall, Salford.	Failing to securely fence a hoist, whereby a man was injured.	-	1 2 6	Dismissed, the Bench considering the fact of the hoist being provided with doors constituted secure fencing.
"	Uriah Boardman, Oldham, mule spinner.	Abraham Leach and Joseph Scholes, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing a child during a part of the time allowed for meals.	0 10 0	0 15	
"	Wm. Buckley, Oldham, mule spinner.	" "	Similar offence	0 5 0	0 15 0	
"	Wm. T. Orr, Oldham, mule spinner.	" "	Similar offence	0 5 0	0 15 0	
"	John Walker, Oldham, mule spinner.	" "	Similar offence	-	0 10 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs, it being possible that the Defendant did not see the boy.
"	Wm. Bradbury, Oldham, mule spinner.	" "	Similar offence in the case of a young person.	0 5 0	0 16 6	
June 2	Butler Green Spinning Co., Limited, Hollinwood, cotton spinners.	John Riley and Thos. Seville, Esqs., Royton Police Court.	Employing 10 women before 6 o'clock in the morning.	10 0 0	5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 16	John Emery, Pendleton, cotton manufacturer.	Jos. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Police Court, Salford.	- - - - -	-	0 5 0	
"	Transferred to James Neville, manager.	"	Employing a child without registering her name.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	1 0	0 11 0	
"	Patrick Lynch, Salford, parent.	"	Consenting to the employment of his son Thomas before and after the dinner hour on 14th May 1880.	0 5 0	0 8 6	The child had obtained full-time employment on a false certificate of vaccination.
" 7	Kirkham and Mannock, Oldham, cotton spinner.	E. A. Wright and T. H. Radcliffe, Esqs., Police Court, Oldham.	Employing a child cleaning a part of machinery in motion.	0 2 6	1 2 0	I only asked for a nominal penalty to get a decision as to the practice of cleaning speed-bottoms.
" 23	Thomas Law, Salford (parent).	N. Shelmerdine, Esq., and Ald. Husband, Police Court, Salford.	Failing to cause his son Richard to attend school.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
" 24	Hardman and Gartside, Ashton Road, Oldham, brickmakers.	E. A. Wright and G. B. Nield, Esqs., Police Court, Oldham.	Employing a child both before and after the dinner hour on the 28th May 1880.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
" 30	Quick Edge Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners.	John Hirst and Robert S. Buckley, Esqs., Saddleworth Police Court.	Allowing a child, Sarah Schofield, to clean machinery in motion on 20th May 1880.	0 1 0	1 0 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 7	Cambridge Mill Company, Limited, Oldham, cotton spinners.	Geo. Hamilton and Edw. Collinge, Esqs., Oldham Town Hall.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hoare—cont.</i> Employing eight women during a part of the time allowed for meals on 10th June 1880.	4 0 0	5 8 0	
" 9	Thos. Greenwood, Duncan House, Salford, carter.	Jos. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Failing to cause his step-son to attend school on 4th June 1880.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
" 15	Eli Scott, Yorkshire Street, Oldham, dressmaker.	E. A. Wright and John Riley, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing five women after 8 p.m. on Saturday, 19th June 1880.	2 10 0	3 17 6	
Sept. 14	J. and R. Knowles, Pendlebury, cotton spinners.	Sir J. Mantell and Thomas Dickens, Esqs., County Police Court, Manchester.	Failing to report an accident to a child	0 5 0	0 16 0	
" 16	Herbert Lees, Middleton, cotton spinner.	T. Dickens and S. Barlow, Esqs., Police Court, Middleton.	Employing a child for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Failing to produce school certificate for the same child.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
Oct. 1	Peter Reid, Pendleton, dyer.	Jos. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Failing to report an accident to H. M. Inspector of Factories.	2 0 0	0 13 6	
"	M. T. McLarnay, Salford, fustian cutter.	"	Employing two female young persons before 6 a.m. on 4th September 1880.	6 0 0	1 7 0	Or two months imprisonment if not paid within 7 days.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 12	W. H. Bentley, tile works, Beesom Hill, Oldham.	John Taylor, and John Taylor, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Employing a child without causing him to make up lost time at school.	0 2 6	0 14 6	
"	Mellodew and Clegg tile works, Beesom Hill, Oldham.	" "	Employing four children as young persons during the week ended 21st Aug. 1880.	2 0 0	3 4 0	
" 27	The Oak Spinning Company, Limited, HOLLINWOOD, cotton spinners.	Joseph Crompton, and James Newton, Esqs., Royton Police Court.	Employing 10 women and two female young persons during the breakfast half hour.	24 0 0	7 4 0	
" 29	Robert Kay and Sons, Adelphi, Salford, calico printers.	Jos. Makinson, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Salford.	Employing a young person without registering his name.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	" "	"	Employing another young person without obtaining a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
1879.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Stokes.</i>			
Dec. 2	David Campbell Kemp	Sheriff Guthrie, Sheriff's Chambers, Glasgow.	Employing five women in his workshop after 11 p.m.	2 10 0	0 10 0	
1880, Mar. 26	David Crawford, dyer and finisher.	Sheriff Spens, Sheriff's Chambers, Glasgow.	Employing 11 women at night	5 10 0	0 6 9	
April 26	John McNab, bleacher, Midtonfield.	Sheriff Cowan, Sheriff's Court, Paisley.	Employing in his bleach work after 7 p.m. 13 women and a young person.	7 0 0	1 6 4	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Stokes—cont.</i>			
Oct. 4	William Adam	Sheriff Spens, Sheriff's Chambers, Glasgow.	Employing four women at night in his bleach work.	8 0 0	1 0 0	
May 7	Gray's Chalk Quarries Co.	Thos. Barrett Lennard, Esq., and Rev. C. Smalley, Gray's, Essex.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. MacLeod.</i> Employing F. Benson, a child under 13 years of age, more than 6½ hours.	1 0 0	0 8 0	Case was defended by a lawyer on behalf of Company, on ground that premises did not form a "Factory." Magistrates' decision being adverse he notified an appeal to Quarter Sessions.
"	"	"	Employing Daniel Pasterfield, a child under 13 years of age, without certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
"	"	"	Employing Daniel Pasterfield more than 7 days without a certificate from the certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
July 17	Thomas Riddell, Lea Bridge Road, Upper Clapton, glass manufacturers.	H. J. Bushby, Esq., Stipendiary, Worship St.	Employing John Thurstone, born Feb. 20, 1865, at 9.30 on the night of Sunday July 4th, 1880.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Employing George Mullinger, born July, 1865 at same hour.	2 0 0	0 2 0	
" 29	Milton Hall Brick Co., Limited, Sutton Road, Southend.	James Tabor, and John Page, Esqs., Rochford.	Employing Herbert Richardson, a child of the age of 10, without a school certificate.	0 2 6	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. MacLeod</i> —cont.					
July 29	Milton Hall Brick Co., Limited, Sutton Road, Southend.	James Tabor and John Page, Esqs., Rochford.	Employing B. J. Moul, a child of 12, without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing Walter Hilder, a child of 10, without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	
"	R. G. Davis and Co., The Hamlet, Southend, brick manufacturers.	"	Employing Edward Evans, a child of 12, without a school certificate.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing Alfred Cosshall, a child of 13, without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing Harold Johnson, a child of 12, without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 7 0	0 7 0	
1879.			Employment of two children full time, viz.: James Ashdown - 12 years of age William Ashdown - 10 "	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
Dec. 23	William Knight, firewood manufacturer, Weston Street, Devons Road.	William Partridge, Esq., Stipendiary, Thames Police Court.	Employment of children full time, viz.: Thomas Day - 13 years of age Leonard Bailey - 13 "	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
24	E. Pace and Sons, Victoria Road, Old Ford, splint manufacturers.	James Lennox Hannay, Esq., Stipendiary, Workship Street Police Court.	Also employing children and young persons more than seven days without surgeon's certificate, viz.: Edward McEwen - 14 years of age Thomas Day - 13 " Leonard Bailey - 13 "	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"		-	-	0 2 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Bickersteth.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 24	Messrs. John Nowill and Sons.	Wm. Fisher and Samuel Roberts, Esqs., Town Hall, Sheffield.	Employing a woman after 2 p.m., viz., at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th December 1879.	1 0 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 2 p.m., viz., at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th December 1879.	-	0 8 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
April 26	Messrs. G. Ward and Co., spindle and flyer manufacturers, Damstead Works, Dronfield.	W. G. Blake and J. F. Swallow, Esqs., Dronfield.	Employing a child without obtaining a school certificate.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child without obtaining a school certificate.	-	0 8 0	Charge withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Employing a child without obtaining a school certificate.	-	0 8 0	Charge withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Employing a child without obtaining a school certificate.	-	0 8 0	Charge withdrawn on payment of costs.
1879 Nov. 24	Thomas Seddon, Farmers' Arms Mill, Darcy Lever.	J. Knowles and J. Crook, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Brewer.</i> Employing four females during hour set apart for dinner.	0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6	0 13 6 0 13 6 0 13 6 0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1879.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 2	Ralph Platt and Co., Appley Bridge, quarry masters.	J. B. Cross and J. Thom, Esqs., Chorley Police Court.	Employing a child, and failing to enter full particulars.	1 0 0	0 18 0	
1880.						
Jan. 16	R. Pennington, Jun., Worthington Mills, Hindley, near Wigan, cotton spinner.	H. Woodcock, B. Davis, and J. Taylor, Esqs., County Police Court.	Employing females after 7 p.m. on Saturday, less than one hour being given for meals.	- - -	0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0	Justices decided to convict, and ordered costs only.
" 24	Hollins and Co. (G. Shepherd), Rose Hill Mill, Bolton.	H. M. Richardson and J. Musgrave, Esqs., Bolton Police Court.	Insecurely fencing an upright shaft under sec. 3, causing death of a female under sec. 32 of Factory Act.	5 0 0	2 11 0	
Feb. 16	William Woods and Sons, Trencherfield Mill, Wigan, cotton spinners and manufacturers.	R. Harrington (Mayor) and — Thompson, Esqs., Wigan Police Court.	For employing four children, and not producing school certificates.	0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6	0 15 0 0 18 0 0 12 0 0 12 0	
"	"	"	For being occupiers of factory in which two girls were employed during meal hour.	- - -	0 8 6 0 8 6	Ordered to pay costs.
"	"	"	For being occupiers of factory in which a child was employed before dinner and after dinner of the same day.	- - -	0 8 6	Ordered to pay costs.
"	Richard Kingley, Top Croft, Wigan Lane.	"	Failing to cause his child to attend school when employed in Woods' factory.	- - -	0 7 6	Ordered to pay costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 16	William Gibbin, 69, Manchester Road, Ince.	R. Harrington (Mayor) and —Thompson, Esqs., Wigan Police Court.	Failing to cause his child to attend school when employed in Woods' factory.	- - -	0 9 0	Ordered to pay costs.
April 8	W. H. Lloyd, Albert Road, Farnworth, rope maker.	Joseph Crook, A. Topp, and J. S. Birley, Esqs., County Police Court, Bolton.	Failing to obtain school certificate of Reuben Lowe when in his employ.	0 2 6	0 12 0	
"	David Lowe, 8, Marsh Court, Albert Road, Farnworth, labourer.	" "	Failing to send his boy to school when employed in W. H. Lloyd's rope walk.	0 5 0	- - -	
"	Wm. Leyland, 14, Millgate, Wigan, clogger.	J. Wall and W. Lea, Esqs., Police Court, Wigan.	1. Neglecting to send his son to school when employed.	- - -	0 8 0	
"	"	"	2. Employing him before and after 1 p.m. on 2nd inst.	- - -	- - -	
"	Thos. Roscre - - -	"	Neglecting to send his child to school when employed.	- - -	- - -	Adjourned until 20th May.
May 20	"	"	Neglecting to send his child to school when employed.	0 2 6	0 8 6	Defendant failed to send his child to school.
"	John Platt, Berscough, near Ormskirk, brick manufacturer.	E. Musgrove, T. Lightbourne, C. P. Symonds, and R. P. Wood, Esqs., Ormskirk Police Court.	1. Employing a lad without surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 15 6	
"	"	"	2. Employing a lad and failing to enter particulars.	0 10 0	0 15 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Brewer—cont.</i>			
May 10	James Whittaker and Sons, Shipton Mill, Heaton, near Bolton.	Joseph Crook and J. Chadwick, Esqs., County Police Court.	Neglecting to report accident to a child	£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. 0 17 6	Fined 1 <i>l.</i> to include costs.
" 15	Ford and Taylor, Lever Street, Bolton, rope makers.	The Mayor (H. M. Richardson) and J. Greenhagh, Esqs., Bolton Borough Police Court.	Employing four children before 1 a.m. and after 1 a.m. on same day.	-	0 17 0	Case adjourned when the offence was admitted.
"	W. Platt, Platt Street, Bolton, rope maker.	"	Employing four children before 1 a.m. and after 1 a.m. on same day.	0 5 0	1 5 0	
"	Joseph Higson, Daubhill Brick Works, Daubhill, Bolton, brickmaker.	"	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
" 17	Ramwell and Simpson, German Mills, German Street, Bolton.	The Mayor and J. Knowles, Esqs., Bolton Borough Police Court.	Employing females during dinner hour, to wit, 1 noon.	0 5 0	1 14 0	One case quite sufficient for penalty.
" 20	Ford and Taylor (as above) adjourned.	The Mayor, C. Heaton, and W. Nicholson, Esqs., Bolton Borough Police Court.	Employing two children before 1 a.m. and after 1 a.m. on same day.	0 5 0	1 15 0	
"	William Johnson and Sons, Bradford Place Mills, Wigan, cotton spinners.	J. Byram, E. H. Monks, W. Bryham, H. Park, T. Nevill, and J. Smith, Esqs., Wigan Police Court.	Occupiers of factory in which two children and one female were employed on Good Friday and Easter Monday.	-	-	Costs only ordered to be paid.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 10	Nathan Ramsden, yarn bleacher, Harwood Vale, Bolton.	T. Barlow, Shepherd Birley, Esqs., and the Rev. Arthur Grey, County Police Court.	Employing a female during the dinner hour.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child during dinner hour.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	Robert Whittaker, Delph Hill Mill, Doffcocker, Bolton.	"	Employing children without entering particulars in register.	0 5 0	0 18 6	
"	Walton and Co., West Lancashire Flint Glass Works.	T. H. Birley, R. Houghton, and T. Coomber, Esqs., Town Hall, Neuton-le-Willows.	Failing to enter particulars of persons employed.	1 10 0	0 19 6	
"	Neuton-le-Willows Flint Glass Manufactories.	"	Occupiers of a glass work in which process of melting glass was being carried on, and employing a child therein.	1 10 0	0 19 6	
"	Nathan Firth, Greenside, Ainsworth, tackler in the employ of Messrs. Brotherton, Ainsworth Mill, Ainsworth, near Bolton.	T. Millor and R. Walker, Esqs., County Police Court, Bury.	Under sec. 86 as servant employing a child for three days successively before dinner hour and after in a textile factory.	0 5 0	0 17 0	
Aug. 14	James White, dyer, 25, Andrew Street, Bolton.	J. Hesketh and J. Glais-ter, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	1. Allowing his child to work before and after dinner of the same day.	1 0 0	0 19 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Brewer—cont.</i>			
Aug. 14	James White, dyer, 25, Andrew Street, Bolton.	J. Hesketh and J. Glais-ter, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	2. Neglecting to send him to school.	-	-	Withdrawn.
" 23	H. Leyland and Sons, Victoria Spindle Works, Nelson Street, Bolton.	J. Crook and J. Barlow, Esqs., County Police Court.	Employing a child before dinner and after dinner on the same day.	0 2 6	0 13 6	"
" 27	Wigan Waggon Co., Limited, Lower Trice, Wigan.	Rev. Howard St. George and H. Walmsley, Esqs., County Police Court, Wigan.	As occupiers failing to produce school certificate of Robert Porter, employed in their brick croft.	-	0 10 6	Dismissed. Bench held for Factory Act purposes they were not the occupiers.
"	Thomas Porter, 13, Frog Lane, Wigan.	"	Neglecting to send his child, Robert Porter, to school when employed.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	Robert Anderton, 92, Burgess Row, Belle Green Lane, Trice, Wigan.	"	1. For neglecting to send his son, John Thomas Anderton to school, when employed in J. Whelfield's factory.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	2. Allowing him to be employed before dinner and after dinner of the same date.	0 5 0	0 14 6	
Oct. 2	George Shepherd, trading as H. Hollins & Co., Rose Hill Mill, Lever Street, Bolton-le-Moors.	H. M. Richardson, Mayor, and W. W. Cannon, Esqs., Bolton Borough Sessions, Town Hall.	Employing Edward Riley without school certificate.	0 10 0	1 5 0	
"	John Riley, 1, Taylor's Court, Crook Street, mechanic.	"	Neglecting to send his child Edward to school when employed in H. Hollins and Co's. factory.	0 2 6	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 11	John Bamber, 10, Gidlow Lane, Wigan, operative.	J. Byram and W. Lea, Esqs., Borough Police Court.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school when employed in the factory of Wigan Spinning Co., Limited.	0 1 0	0 16 0	
" 15	The May Mill Spinning Company, Limited, Pemberton, Wigan.	R. Taylor and T. Marshall, Esqs., County Police Court, Wigan.	Four cases of failing to obtain school certificates of children employed.	- - - -	0 13 3 0 13 3 0 13 3 0 13 3	No penalty.
" 25	The Lancashire Firewood Company, Limited, Blonwich, near Southport.	J. Borthroyd, Esq. (Mayor) and Captain Hesketh, Borough Court, Southport.	1. Failing to obtain school certificate of a child employed.	-	0 10 0	Costs paid by Defendants quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the case.
"	"	"	2. Failing to obtain surgical certificate of another child.	-	0 10 0	•
May 4	William Almond & Co., Bastfield Mill, Cobb Wall, Blackburn.	Dr. Grime, Chairman, T. Lewis, and T. Higson, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Maitland.</i> Employing twelve children and young persons during the meal hour, viz., at 12.40 p.m. on 9th April 1880.	5 0 0	3 6 0	Seven cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Maitland</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 12	The Church Street Manufacturing Company, Limited, Mill Street, Great Harwood.	Colonel R. R. Jackson (Chairman), Wm. Birtwistle, and H. Hornby, Esqs., County Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing fourteen young persons and women during the night, viz., at 5.48 a.m. on 30th April 1880.	14 0 0	6 10 6	Defendants pleaded guilty, and the Magistrates (all manufacturers) left it to the Inspector as to what fine should be inflicted, taking into consideration the heaviness of the costs (6l. 10s. 6d.) the Inspector suggested a penalty of 2l. in each of seven cases, and the costs in all.
" 13	Rigg Brothers, Bleaklow Mill, Tottington, near Bury.	Richard Walker (Chairman) and John Scholes Walker, Esqs., County Police Court, Bury.	Employing in cleaning, during the dinner hour on the 25th March 1880, four women.	0 10 0	2 12 0	Mr. Rigg having promised that in future more care should be taken to prevent work during the meal hours, Mr. Maitland agreed to a small penalty being inflicted in one case and the costs in all.
" 15	James Porter, manufacturer, Waterloo Mill, Blackburn.	T. Bury (Chairman) and E. Wharton, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing during the dinner hour, on the 21st April 1880, ten young persons, children, and women.	5 0 0	4 6 0	The Magistrates suggested a penalty in five cases and payment of costs in all, to which Mr. Maitland assented.
June 5	David and William, Taylor, Cobden Street Mill, Blackburn.	T. Bury (Chairman), E. Wharton, and G. Hartley, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing before 6 a.m. on 3rd May 1880, the following women, viz.: Bridget Gibson - Mary Kenyon -	2 0 0 1 0 0	0 12 6 0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Maitland</i> —cont.			
June 24	Horatio Calderbank, spinner, India Mill, Over Darwen.	Rev. P. Graham (Chairman), J. Wraith, W. Snape (Mayor), and C. P. Huntington, Esqs., Borough Police Court.	1. Allowing Joseph Aspden (a child) to clean part of the machinery in a factory while the same was in motion by the aid of steam power.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	This child was seriously injured on 6th May last, while employed in wiping down the roller beam of one of the Defendant's mules, the mule being in motion at the time. Immediately after the accident, the child told the doctor that the Defendant had ordered him to go in and wipe down, and he repeated this statement on another occasion, in the presence of the Inspector and the doctor. When questioned in court, however, he said that the statement he had previously made was untrue, that he had gone in to wipe down of his own accord and that Calderbank had often told him not to clean while the mule was going. The Bench decided that the Defendant being in charge of the machine was legally responsible for the proper care of children working under him, and intimated that if any similar case were brought before them a much heavier penalty would be inflicted.
"	"	"	2. Allowing the same Joseph Aspden to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting machine while the same was in motion by the action of steam power.	1 0 0	1 17 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Maitland</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 25	Henry Livesey, Limited, manufacturer, Bright Street Mill, Blackburn.	E. Wharton (Chairman) and Thos. P. Hartley, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing seven women before six o'clock in the morning on Saturday, the 12th June 1880.	2 0 0	2 12 6	
" 29	Greenwood Brothers, manufacturers, Rockfield Mill, Blackburn.	Dr. Grime (Chairman), Dr. Patchett, Thos. Higson, and Thos. Lewis, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing eight women two hours overtime on Saturday, 12th June 1880.	5 0 0	2 14 0	Fined in five cases, costs in all.
July 8	Lightbown, Leach, and Catlow, Springfield Mill, Over Darwen.	W. Snape (Mayor) Chairman, L. H. Wraith, and C. P. Huntington, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Employing twelve women and children during part of the time allowed for absence from work, viz., 5.39 p.m. on Friday, the 25th June 1880, the proper stopping time being at 5.30 p.m.	3 12 0	7 4 0	
" 13	Roger Pomfret, rope maker, Northgate, Blackburn.	Dr. H. Grime (Chairman), T. Higson, and T. Lewis, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing two children without certificates of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	1 5 0	On Pomfret pleading guilty, and promising to be more careful in future, I requested the Magistrates to only inflict a small penalty as a warning.
" 20	William Emmett, manufacturer, Turner Street Mill, Blackburn.	Dr. H. Grime (Chairman) and T. Lewis, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Obstructing Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories in the execution of his duty, by attempting to conceal a female young person.	3 0 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Maitland</i> —cont.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 20	Marsden and Emmett, manufacturers, Turner Street Mill, Blackburn.	Dr. H. Grime (Chairman) and T. Lewis, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing the same young person (Isabella Pickering) without having entered the necessary particulars respecting her in the proper register.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
" 27	Slater Brothers, cotton manufacturers, Audley Mill, Kent Street, Blackburn.	Dr. H. Grime (Chairman), T. Lewis, and T. Higson, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing during part of the time allowed for a meal on Wednesday, 7th July 1880, ten women and young persons.	10 0 0	4 10 0	
Aug. 3	Mrs. Elizabeth Houlker, dressmaker and milliner, 80, Northgate, Blackburn.	Dr. Grime (Chairman), T. Higson, and T. Lewis, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing four women in a workshop at 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, 17th July 1880, the day on which the weekly half-holiday should have been given.	1 0 0	1 16 0	As this was the first case of the kind I have had in Blackburn, I told the Magistrates that I would be content with a small penalty.
" 5	Thomas Gillibrand, manufacturer, Hollin Grove Mill, Darwen.	The Rev. Chas. Greenway (Chairman), L.H.Wraith, and C. P. Huntington, Esqs., Police Court, Darwen.	Employing eight women, young persons, and child before 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 14th July 1880.	16 0 0	5 16 0	
" 20	William Marsden, weaver, 9, Winden Street, Blackburn.	E. Wharton (Chairman) and G. P. Hartley, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Conniving at the illegal employment in a cotton mill of his step-son, John Edward Haworth (a child).	0 5 0	0 14 0	This child was passed for full time on a forged certificate, but as the fraud appeared to have been committed by the mother, I did not press for a heavy penalty.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 9	Edmund Taylor, spinner, 2, Hind Street, Elton, Bury.	Chairman, John Heap (Mayor), Thos. Roberts, and James Park, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Bury.	Employing Joseph Wolfenden, a young person (aged 13), during the dinner hour on the 4th August 1880, at the Wellington Mill, Bury.	.	0 8 6	Proceedings were taken under section 87 against the actual offenders. As, however, it was proved in Court that these boys were not employed again during the afternoon, the mules being stopped for want of roving, I withdrew the cases on payment of costs by the Defendants.
"	"	"	Same offence in the case of Ernest Taylor, young person, aged 15 years.	.	0 8 6	
"	George Yates, spinner, 28, Hind Street, Elton, Bury.	"	Employing Samuel Brierly, a child, during the dinner hour on 4th August 1880, at the Wellington Mill, Bury.	.	0 8 6	
"	"	"	Same offence in the case of Frederick Brierly, young person, aged 14 years.	.	0 8 6	
30	Sidney Hutchinson, manufacturer, Bank Mill, Holcombe Brock, near Ramsbottom.	Richard Bealey, Esq., County Police Court, Bury.	Employing twelve children, young persons and woman, ten minutes over time (viz., at 5.40 p.m.) on Tuesday, September 7th, 1880.	1 4 0	7 4 0	As a second Magistrate could not be found, Prosecutor and Defendant agreed to have the case heard by the single Magistrate sitting.
Feb. 27	John Westmacote Keen -	W. M. Ellis and H. Richards, Esqs., Birmingham Police Court.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Smith.</i> Not causing his child, employed in a workshop, to attend school.	1 0 0	0 12 6	To be imprisoned for 14 days if fines not paid.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 27	Harriet Palmer, 3, Evesham Street, Redditch.	R. S. Bartlett and Edward Hollyoake, Esqs., Court House, Redditch.	Employing two women in dressmaking till 11 p.m. on Saturday, June 19th.	2 0 0	0 13 6	At the suggestion of the Bench, I withdrew one case, Defendant paying costs.
1879.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hamilton.</i>			
Nov. 26	William Owen, fustian, cutter, Cadishead.	Thomas Dickens and Howarth Ashton, Esqs., Manchester County Police Court.	Employing two women after 7 p.m. on 24th October 1879.	0 5 0	1 3 0	
1880.						
Feb. 11	William Boulger, dress-maker, &c., Oldham Road, Manchester.	F. Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a women after 4 p.m. on 14th January 1880 (Wednesday being substituted for Saturday).	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons after 4 p.m. on 14th January 1880 (Wednesday being substituted for Saturday).	2 0 0	1 3 0	
Mar. 3	Andrew Scanlon, parent, 87, Canal Street.	"	Conniving at the illegal employment of his son, William Scanlon, in a factory.	0 5 0	0 11 6	Two weeks given him to pay in, as he is out of work.
" 31	S. C. Nicholson and Son, letter-press printer, 43, Market Street.	"	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without obtaining certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 3 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Hamilton</i> —cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	The Magistrates considered these works were not "a Factory" within the meaning of the Act.
April 1	Lot Hilton, sponge cloth washer, Springfield Works, Failsworth.	Charles Leigh Clan and Edward Herford, Esqs., Manchester County Police Court.	Employing a young person more than seven days without obtaining a certificate of fitness.	- -	0 8 0	
June 9	Emily Briggs - -	Wm. Booth and J. Croston, Esqs., Manchester City Police Court.	Employing women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 15th May 1880.	0 10 6	2 0 0	
Aug. 6	Garlick and Dyson, Orleans Mills, Newton Heath.	Sir John Iles Mantell, Stipendiary, County Police Court, Strange-ways.	Employing women during dinner hour on 14th July 1880.	0 15 0	3 9 0	
Oct. 6	James Travis, spinner, 15, Devonshire Street, Newton Heath.	" "	Employing a young person, John McCann, during a meal hour.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
"	Wm. Smith, spinner, 36, Bridge Street, Newton Heath.	" "	Employing a child, William Henry Robinson, during a meal hour.	1 0 0	0 14 6	Allowed one week to pay.
"	Samuel Flint, spinner, 26, Edward's Street, Fails-worth.	" "	Employing a young person, William Demcalf, during a meal hour.	1 0 0	0 14 6	Allowed one week to pay.
" 20	J. and D. Whiteley, umbrella manufacturers, Mathus Street.	C. H. Rickards and Sampson, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a child, William A. Stevel, without certificate of attendance at school.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Knyvett.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 20	David Ward, trading as Ward and Payne.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., J.P. (Stipendiary).	1. Not keeping the register in the prescribed form.	-	-	Case adjourned in order to amend evidence of Mr. Ward's occupancy, at the wish of the Stipendiary.
"	"	"	2. Not having affixed the abstract.	-	-	
"	"	"	3. Not having obtained certificates for George Tingle, aged 13; W. H. Swallow, aged 14; Chas. Harris, aged 14.	-	-	
" 24	"	"	-	-	-	Case adjourned at Mr. Ward's request to enable him to transfer charge.
" 26	Steel, Tozer, and Hampton.	Robert Mars, J.P., Mayor, and Henry Wigfield, Esqs., J.P., Rotherham.	1. Neglecting to fence a fly-wheel.	0 5 0	0 14 0	The Magistrates taking into consideration the quickness the Defendant showed in fencing the machinery complained of inflicted a small fine.
"	"	"	2. Neglecting to fence mill gearing	0 5 0	0 14 0	
" 31	George Linley	"	1. Not keeping the register.	0 1 0	0 14 6	At this hearing Mr. Ward admitted the charges, and proved George Linley to be responsible.
"	"	"	2. Not obtaining a certificate for George Tingle.	0 1 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Cresswell.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 25	John Barr, Mosvale Turning Works, Paisley.	Sheriff Hugh Cowan, Deputy Sheriff for Renfrew and Bute, Paisley.	Employing three children neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets, nor on the system of employment on alternate days only.	1 10 0	-	
"	"	"	Neglecting to obtain certificates of fitness, and to register the names of two of the above-named children.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
" 31	J. and W. Crossley, Abbey, Dye Works, Paisley.	"	Employing three young persons after 1 o'clock on Saturday, 26th March, the period of employment having commenced at 6 a.m.	3 0 0	0 8 6	
"	Andrew Wallace and Son, Cumberland Dye Works, Paisley.	"	Employing seven young persons after 1 o'clock on Saturday, 20th March, the period of employment having commenced at 6 a.m.	7 0 0	0 10 6	
May 4	James Hall and Sons, Gateside Print Works, Burrhead.	"	Employing two young persons after 1 o'clock on Saturday, 17th April 1880.	1 0 0	1 2 0	Or 14 days' imprisonment if not paid in seven days.
"	John Johnston, coal miner, Nitshill.	"	Allowing his child to be employed contrary to the provisions of the Act.	0 10 0	0 16 4	Or seven days' imprisonment if not paid in seven days.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1880. May 4	John Chalmers, coal miner, Burrhead.	Sheriff Hugh Cowan, Deputy Sheriff for Renfrew and Bute, Paisley.	<i>Informations laid by Mr. Cresswell—cont.</i> Allowing his step-daughter to be employed contrary to the provisions of the Act.	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. 0 19 4	In this case employment was obtained with a forged certificate of birth. The child was only employed on the day of the surgeon's visit, when the forgery was discovered, and as the child admitted having altered the figures herself, and had received no wages, the Sheriff declined to convict.
" 17	Robert Orr (R. F., and J. Alexander.)	" "	Employing 28 women after 1 p.m. on Saturday, 14th April 1880.	2 2 0	2 4 8	13 cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
-	Thomas Pollok Hosie	John M'Kie Lees, Esq., Sheriff's Substitute, Sheriff's Court, Glasgow.	Neglecting to maintain in an efficient state the fencing of the mill gearing, while the parts required to be fenced were in motion or use for the purpose of a manufacturing process, whereby a woman Isabella Duncan, or Brown, was killed on Saturday, 24th April 1880.	-	0 14 6	Dismissed. It was undisputed that the shaft in question was mill-gearing and that the fencing had not been maintained and the shaft was within 10 inches of the carding machine, the deceased was engaged in cleaning, that the engine at the time of the accident was driving machinery in different parts of the factory used in manufacturing processes although the machines driven by it were disengaged from the shaft in question.
June 10	Wm. Adam and Son, bleachers, of Milnbank.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Court, Glasgow.	Employing 11 women after 6 o'clock, to wit, till half-past 8 o'clock at night.	5 10 0	0 12 8	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1880.			<i>Informations laid by Mr. Cresswell—cont.</i>			
June 10	John Waddell, engineman, Milnbank.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Court, Glasgow.	Obstructing H.M. Inspector - -	- - -	£ 0 7 4	Dismissed. Charge found not proven.
Aug. 17	James Lochhead, fireman, Smithhills, Paisley.	Hugh Cowan, Sheriff's Deputy, Paisley.	Allowing his child, Jane R. Lochhead, to be illegally employed.	- - -	- - -	Adjourned till 10.15 a.m. on 31st August, the Defendant not having appeared, proof of service of complaint being made by Sheriff's officer.
Aug. 31 adjourned from Aug. 17	" "	" "	Allowing his daughter to be illegally employed.	0 10 0	1 2 0	10 days' imprisonment in default of payment. was obtained by means of a false certificate of birth.

APPENDIX No. II.

In the twelve months ended 31st October 1880.

TABLE No. I.—*Fatal Accidents and Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - - -	361	8	62	13	11	-	434	21	455
Amputation of right hand or arm	23	5	19	2	4	-	46	7	53
Amputation of left hand or arm	26	4	18	2	2	1	46	7	53
Amputation of part of right hand	167	57	123	57	24	15	314	129	443
Amputation of part of left hand	177	38	94	35	20	6	291	79	370
Amputation of any part of leg } or foot - - - }	37	1	17	2	-	-	54	3	57
Fracture of limbs or bones of } trunk - - - }	264	24	103	29	18	4	385	57	442
Fracture of hand or foot -	142	37	60	41	14	10	216	88	304
Injuries to head and face -	469	62	111	40	22	11	602	113	715
Lacerations, contusions, and } other injuries not enumerated } above - - - }	1926	360	1085	345	204	71	3215	776	3991
Total -	3592	596	1692	566	319	118	5603	1280	6883

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